ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLE
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,678—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Challew	4th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
" PERSIA	7851	S. Parcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7851	S. Parcham	29th "
" EGYPT	7912	J. Challew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Challew	27th "
			1903
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
" PERSIA	7,851	S. Parcham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	7th Febv.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed there in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOKS giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES carried or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX		4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR		4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 367-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Moscon	5025	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	T. Passow	4409	17th Dec.

a Will call at Piræus. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 660. 2nd Class Rs. 330-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12. Deck Rs. 247-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Austrian Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VIRDOBONA		4,351	23rd October.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Rastfield	3,771	23rd Oct. 1902.

further particulars regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Samuel House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 30th September, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4139	Rome	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	3,767	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RE... TICKETS available for one way by the Messageri... times, and the return voyage by the Austrian ... Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, ... of sports advantage to Passengers on three ... lege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAV... TONQUIN, CHINA, AND ...

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 ...
Negre, to sail on or about the 15...
For further particulars apply to ...

New Oriental ... Viale Bl...

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dutch Mangrole and Kurrachee (in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR PORBUNDER ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 6th October.

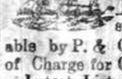
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	13th Oct., 1902.
D. RALDUINO	4,380	G. Canepa	8th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	4th Dec., 1902.

And on the 16th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 367-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 830; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

F. S. BISAGNO, 6,380 Tons, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th October, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 7.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

POST CARD
TO
Y, { HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).
SARDINES: Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. " Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot., Vermouth (Italian and French), Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala, Cherry and Blackberry Brandy, Asti Spumanti and Due de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

FEVERS MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other febrigus, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People ... such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or ... ists are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC ... of it every day before going out on duty.

... harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

... has been tried over 25 years with success.

... OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

... OPRIETORS

... & CO., CHEMISTS,

... IAN STREET, BOMBAY,

... RACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., ... ble Chemists.

RACING REQUISITES FOR POONA.

No Sportsman is Equipped without a good Field Glass.

GOERZ

TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

Superior in POWER and ACCURACY to all others.

No. 20 Magnifying 6 Times. CASH Rs. 122-8.
No. 30 Magnifying 9 Times. CASH Rs. 141-4.

MONOCULARS MAGNIFYING 9 TIMES Rs. 56.

COMPLETE in BLACK or BROWN LEATHER CASE with SLING and BELT FITTINGS.

FIELD FLAMMARION GLASS.

Absolutely the best value ever offered in Binoculars.

Achromatic Lenses, Wide Field, High Magnification, Complete in Brown Leather case with Sling and Belt Fittings.

CASH Rs. 32.

GUARANTEED CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

GOLD

High Class Lever Movements Compensation Balance.
Crystal Face, Keyless Action.
With Minute Recorder, Rs. 189. Without Minute Recorder, Rs. 166-8.

STERLING SILVER CASES.

Highest Quality Lever Movements Compensation Balance.
With Time and Chronograph on same Dial, Rs. 81.
Time on Dial, Chronograph on the Reverse, Rs. 58-8

STRONG NICKEL SILVER CASES.

Keyless Action Lever Movements of Highest Quality.
Time and Chronograph Action with Minute Recorder on one Dial, Rs. 58-8
Chronograph only for Timing Trials and Races, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
Bombay.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-8-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY NEXT, 6TH OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND

CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery. Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss of vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANICHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1902.

To

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay

SIR,—We, the UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS of the City of Bombay, REQUEST that you will be pleased TO CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the CITIZENS at an early date TO CONSIDER the ADVISABILITY of ADOPTING MEASURES in the City of Bombay for COMMEMORATION of the CORONATION CEREMONIES of Their Most Gracious Majesties KING-EMPEROR EDWARD VII and his Royal Consort QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

L. Jenkins,	Dinshaw M. Petit,
Bhalchandra Krishna,	Bomanjee D. Petit,
Badruddin Tayabji,	Louis P. Russell,
W. H. Crowe,	N. G. Chandavarkar,
H. Batty,	H. F. Aston,
W. L. Harvey,	Pherozeshah M. Mehta,
S. M. Moses,	S. Rebeiro,
Fazulbhai Visram,	Ebrahim Rahimtoola,
J. M. Dick,	D. Mackichan,
Trikhowandas Vurjeevandas, Muljee B Barbhaya,	Tr. Bowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy,
H. E. Procter,	Gordhandas Gocouldas Tejpal,
Vibhookhandas Atmaram,	Currimbhai Ebrahim,
Bhagwandas Narottamdas,	Veerchund Deepchund,
Kalkoshro N. Katrak,	Jugmohundas Vurjeevundas,
Dharamsi Morarji Gocouldas,	C. Morgban,
Vissanji Khimji,	Gordhandas Khattau,
D. J. Tata,	C. N. Wadia,
Sir V. Mandlik,	R. J. Tata,
Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama,	Jehangeer Dossbhoy Framjee
P. Dorabjeanji,	Nowrojee Morarjee Gocouldas,
Pestonjee N. Wadia,	Vajeshanker Govrishanker
Rebenoobhoy Allana,	Oza,
Manoohundas Hemji,	K. S. Samastsinghee,
Jehangir Bomanjee Petit,	Kallandas Keshavdas,
D. E. Wachha,	Hajee Yoosef Haji Esmail,
D. A. D'Monte,	Jadhoy Ardeshir Sett,
T. W. Birkett,	Vasudeva J. Kirtikar,
Chimanlal H. Setalvad,	Sassoon J. David,
N. A. F. Moos,	Nirel F. Patons,
Narayan Trimbak Vaidya,	A. Peit,
Cursondas Chabildas,	Ladhabhoy Ebrahim,
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee,	Rahimtoola Khairaz,
Adu ajee Peerbhai,	Michael D. Quadros,
H. R. Ross,	Byramjee Nusserwanjee Jeerval,
Hr. S. Gaskin,	H. G. Gell,
	and others.

IN accordance with the above Requisition I HEREBY CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of Bombay in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 2nd October, 1902, at 5 p.m.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1902.

OUDH & ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 1000 OVER COATS (more or less)for Menials in sizes, large, medium, and small, to be delivered at Lucknow by the 10th November 1902.

2. No special form of Tender is necessary, offers may be made by letter and the covers superscribed "Tender for Overcoats."

3. Tenders to reach the office of the manager, O. & R. Railway, Lucknow, by 12 NOON on SATURDAY, the 18th October, 1902.

4. Samples of the Overcoats tendered for should be sent to the Store Keeper, O. & R. Railway, Lucknow, by MONDAY, the 13th October.

5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the HISTORIES of RAILWAY PROJECTS, including TRAMWAYS, corrected up to 3th June, 1902, are available FOR SALE with the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

PRICE, Rupees 2, per Copy.

A. BRERETON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. D. Rys.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during 1903-1904 of certain Kit ARTICLES such as Gaiters, Magazine and Gymnastic Shoes, Jer Sweats, etc.

Tenders will be opened at noon on the 22nd October 1902.

Any further information and Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Army Clothing Department,
Alipore, Calcutta, the 25th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATION for further allotment of SHARES (of Rs. 100 each) in the above Company will be received at the Company's Registered Office, No. 8, "Alice Buildings," Fort, Bombay.

The Company was able to declare a Divilend at 6 per cent. for the past year.

ગોવાલદાસ ભીખાભાઈ કુંવરજી,
& Co., MOTABHAI BHIKHABHAI & Co.,
Agents.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY to the above Railway of 2300 tons of PIG IRON.

2. Tenders returnable to Manager's Office, Lahore, upto Noon Rail, on FRIDAY, the 10th October, 1902, when they will be at once opened.

3. Rate of deli to be 500 tons immediately and the balance in months instalments of 200 tons.

4. Brand of iron offered, to be stated in tenders.

5. The Manager does not bind Himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. No particular form of tender is necessary.

By Order,

J. W. A. McNAIR,
Asst. Storekeeper, N. W. Railway.

Lahore, 13th September, 1902.

PROSPECTUS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held on MONDAY, the 20th October 1902 at the Stations noted below, for the examination of candidates for the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, for which there are forty-five vacancies this year in the Bombay Command, including requirements for the Army Bearer Corps.

Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay.
Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, Karachi.
Do. do. Mhow Side. Mhow.
Do. do. Poona do. Poona.
Senior Medical Officer, Kamptee.

2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 16 and 19 years of age, of healthy constitution, physically fit for Military Service, and of good character. They will be required to produce certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.

NOTE.—For further particulars apply to the PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the SURGEON GENERAL with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on any day except SAFURDAYS, SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
57 and 59, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

WELSH REGIMENT.
vs.
WEST YORKS REGIMENT,
COOPERAGE GROUND.
Kick off at 5 o'clock.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that one NAGINDAS JAMNADAS, the surviving Trustee appointed by the High Court, in Suit No. 236 of 1892, of the estate of the late GASIDAS RAJARAM, has contracted TO SELL to our client, JACOB HAJI ESSA, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements, chawls or range of buildings thereon, situate on the North side of Bhuleshwar Road, near Coombhar Tookda Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 321 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Pension and Tax No. 227 and New No. 1683, and which said messuages were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 107, 108 and 109 and are now assessed under Nos. 249, 251, 253, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, and 269 and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Temple of Shri Mahadev dedicated by Chintaman Gagadhar Joshi, on or towards the West by the Public Road, leading to the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, on or towards the North by the property of Scondar Pancoji, and on or towards the South by the Public Road called the Bhuleshwar Road aforesaid.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their office No. 28, Medows, street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

MAGONLAL & JEHANGIR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, do hereby give notice to the Public that our client, Mr. HARICHAND ROOPCHAND has agreed to advance to Mr. BHASKER JAGANNATH PATEL a loan on his property situate at Worli and described in the Schedule hereunder written. Any one having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, trust, possession or otherwise howsoever, should intimate the same in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the contract will be completed without further notice and all such claims, if there be any, will be considered as null and void.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Worli Road, Shambhu Mahadev Pakhadi, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, standing in the name of the said Bhasker Jagannath Patel and assessed by the Municipality under G, Ward No. 207, and Street No. 109, containing by admeasurement 407 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and North by a Public Passage and Gowan, on the West by the property of Wamon Sadashiv, and on the South by a Passage.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, a chawl standing thereon, situate at Worli Road, Shambhu Mahadev Pakhadi, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and standing in the name of the said Bhasker Jagannath Patel, and assessed by the Municipality under G, Ward No. 186, (2) and Street No. 198A, and containing by admeasurement 407 square yards and bounded on the East, West and South by the said Worli Road and on the North by a Public Passage.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, a chawl standing thereon, situate at Worli Road, Shambhu Mahadev Pakhadi, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and standing in the name of Narayan Nathoobhoy, one of the said Bhaskar Jagannath Patel and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 188, and Street No. 30, and containing by admeasurement 102 square yards and bounded on the East and North by the said Worli Road and on the West and South by a passage.

FOURTHLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Worli Road, Shambhu Mahadev Pakhadi, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, standing in the name of Narayan Nathoobhoy, one of the said Bhaskar Jagannath Patel and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 188, and Street No. 30, and containing by admeasurement 102 square yards and bounded on the East and North by the said Worli Road and on the West and South by a passage.

FIFTHLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Worli Road Shambhu Mahadev Pakhadi, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and standing in the name of Narayan Nathoobhoy, one of the said Bhaskar Jagannath Patel and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 1201 and Street No. 203, containing by admeasurement 1,440 square yards and bounded on the East by a Gowan, on the West by the said Worli Road, and on the North and South by a passage.

SIXTHLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the two chawls and one house standing thereon and situate at Worli Road, Shambhu Mahadev Pakhadi, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and standing in the name of the said Bhasker Jagannath Patel, and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 222, 223, 231 to 237, and Street Nos. 130, 131, 138 and 139, containing by admeasurement 2,883 square yards and bounded on the East by the said Worli Road, on the West and North by the property of Shroff and on the South by the property of Nagradas Parbhudas.

SEVENTHLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the trees and shrubs standing thereon, situate at Worli, First Pakhadi, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, standing in the name of the said Bhasker Jagannath Patel, containing by admeasurement 567 square yards and bounded on the East by the property of Shroff, on the West and North by the property of Mangaldas and on the South by a Gowan.

EIGHTHLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari hilly land or ground situate at Worli, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, standing in the name of the said Bhasker Jagannath Patel, and containing by admeasurement 1129 square yards and bounded on the East by the property of Ramchandra Dadaji, on the West by the property of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathoo hai, and on the North and South by a passage.

NINTHLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with a well and trees and shrubs standing thereon, situate at Worli Road, near the Public Tank, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, standing in the name of the said Bhaskar Jagannath Patel, containing by admeasurement 4686 square yards, and bounded on the East by the property of Nilkantha Mahadev, on the West by a public road and passage, on the North partly by the property of Wamon Sadashiv and partly by the property of Varjivandas Madhavdas and Dadaba Ramchandra, and on the South by a Passage.

TENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with a shed and shrubs and cocoanut trees standing thereon, situate at Worli Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, standing in the name of the said Bhaskar Jagannath Patel, containing by admeasurement 2,783 square yards and bounded on the East and South by a Passage, on the West by the said Worli Road and Passage and on the North by a Gowan.

ELEVENTHLY.—All those fourteen pieces of Government Waste Batty Field lands, situate at Worli without the Fort and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, standing in the name of the said Bhasker Jagannath Patel, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 224, 229, 230, 16, 18, 224, 229, 230, 224, 225, 226, 224, 2, 240, 256, 14, 16, 17, 16, and 223 A. &c., Collector's New Nos. 5-12176, 6-12178, 12793, 12175, 1-A-11282, 12173, 12174, 12186 and New Survey Nos. 5-3103, 1-3120, 1 A-3123, 5-3126, 3-3131, 1-3118, 2-3183, 1-3120, 2-3137, 4-3120, and the measurements and boundaries whereof are particularly mentioned below:—

Plot No. 1, containing by admeasurement 1127 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East and South by the property of Damodar Lakhmidas and on the West by the property of Damodar Ramchandra, and on the North by the property of Rajoo Babaji.

Plot No. 2, containing by admeasurement 507 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Damodar Ramchandra and on the West and South by the property of Khushal Sadashiv, and on the North by the property of Dadoo Jagannath.

Plot No. 3 containing by admeasurement 868 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Lakhmidas Damodar and on the West, North and South by the property of Khushal Sadashiv.

Plot No. 5, containing by admeasurement 1,237 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the West by Dhuru Bandh, on the West partly by Plot No. 5A and partly by the property of Nayakbhatt, on the North by Plot No. 6 and on the South by the property of Manjeshwar.

Plot No. 5A, containing by admeasurement 755 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Plot No. 5, on the West by the property of Dadoba Ramchandra and on the North by the property of Nayakbhatt and on the South by the property of Parshotam Dadaji.

Plot No 6, containing by admeasurement 4,005 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by Dhuru Bandh, on the West by the Thokacha Bandh and on the North by the property of Bhasker Vasudev and on the South by the property of Waman Sadashiv.

Plot No. 7, containing by admeasurement 12,076 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East on the West by the property of Government, and on the North partly by the property of Parshotam Dadaji and partly by the property of Mr. Janardan Gopal, and on the South partly by the property of Janardan Parshotam and partly by the property of Damodar Rachmidas,

Plot No. 8, containing by admeasurement 213 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Dhuru Bandh, on the West and North by the property of Khushal Sadashiv and on the South by the property of Kashinath Dev.

Plot No. 9, containing by admeasurement 458 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Kashinath Dev and on the West and North by the property of Khushal Sadashiv and on the South by the property of Tatya Damodar.

Plot No. 10, containing by admeasurement 257 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Khushal Sadashiv, on the West by the property of Gamal Nanaji, and on the North by the property of Govind Babuji, and on the South by the property of Nilkantha Mahadev.

Plot No. 11 containing by admeasurement 236 square yards or there abouts and bounded on the East by the property of Gamal Nanji, on the west by Thokacha Bundh, on the North by the property of Govind Babuji and on the South by the property of Nilkantha Mahadev.

Plot No. 12, containing by admeasurement 355 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East, West, south and North by the property of Govind Babuji.

Plot No. 13, containing by admeasurement 2,901 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Vithoba Narayan, on the West by the property of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, on the North by the property of Vithoba Narayan and on the South by Dhuru Bandh.

Plot No 14, containing by admeasurement 554 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Bodasa Ramchandra, on the West by the property of Trimbak Jagannath, on the North by the property of Bhaskar Vasudev, and on the South by the property of Sorabji Parsen.—Dated this 9th day of September, 1902.

CHINNIS & MOTILAL,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
OCTOBER 2ND; and FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD; at 9-30 P.M.
MATINEE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, at 5-30 P.M.
(Children half price to Matinee, reserved seats).
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DELHI EXHIBITION OF ART INDUSTRIES.

INTENDING EHIXBITORS are informed that all Articles for the above exhibition must reach the Director at Delhi by November the 15th. Those exhibitors wishing to take advantage of special Railway Rates must deliver their articles at the School of Arts, Bombay, by November the 1st, if already packed for Rail. If unpacked they must be delivered not later than October 25th. No goods will be carried at the special Rates unless the package has the official label signed by C. L. Burns, principal, School of Arts, Bombay, from whom Invoice forms can be obtained.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the Rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per Share will be paid on and after 1st October, 1902, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th September, 1902.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the Rate of Rs. 140 per Share will be paid on and after 1st October, 1902, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th September, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI JAIKARE, widow of the late JAVERCHAND JUTTA of Forebunder, Dasa-Shrimali Bania Hindu, deceased.

HIRACHAND GOTAMCHAND, of Bombay Hindu, a Freight Broker, residing at Moty Khana within the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors appointed according to the tenor of the said Will.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings. If they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the thirtieth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and two and in the Second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING.
The 30th day of September, 1902.

Messrs. SORABJI & JEHANGIR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. CALE RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

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Reserve Fund	„ 14,00,000
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DIRECTORS.

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„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
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	Per cent. Per Annum
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint St

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MIRZA MAHOMED KHAN CROSS LANE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1902, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Umrati, widow of Gunoo Peer Mahomed and Shaik Dawoodbhai Gunoo Peer Mahomed, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of December, 1901.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the fort of Bombay, on the northern side of old Nagpada or Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Cross Lane or Mahomad Khan Pakhady Street, in the registration sub district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 125, and now under ward No. 2565, and Street No. 911, containing by admeasurement 20 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage and partly to and beyond it is the house of Birji Devji, on the west by the house formerly of Bhandari Sharirug Raghunath and now that of Haji Dada Issack, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Mirja Mahomad Khan Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Valdya, Attorneys to the mortgagee at their office, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Sea View Terrace, 2nd Floor, Colaba, near the Railway Station, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished household dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, of the latest design, cabinets, large dinning table for 12 persons, large sideboard with mirror, glass door almyras, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, China and Japanese flower vases and ornaments, inlaid drawing room sofas and chairs, Hinks' and Ditmar's Lamps, American stove, babagary sewing machine, Brussels carpets, iron and brass bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, writing tables, cooking pots, fowls, &c, &c., the property of Mrs. J. W. MACCOOL.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

AT 4-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 powerful flea-beaten grey Arab, 14 hands, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome bay Arab pony 13-3, 5 years, goes in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st October, 1902.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THREE PIECES OF VALUABLE LAND WITH COCOANUT TREES AT MAHIM.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 217 of 1902.

Michael Rozario Francis Lobo ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Domingos Henriques and others ..... Defendants.

By order of N. W. Kemp, Esq, receiver appointed in the above suit, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th July, 1902, messrs MEHERJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 10th October, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the following :—

All those three pieces or parcels of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure, situate, lying and being at Mahim, in the town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together containing by admeasurement 2,629 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26, new No. B. 1191 and new Survey Nos. 3823 64 M V and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under Ward F Nos. 7671, 7672 and Street Nos. 1238—239 and bounded on the East by the ground of Dalbai, daughter of Parpin Nathia, on the West by the ground of Govind Sowar and Rolia Sowar, on the North by the ground of Bhawoo Mungalia Mahanrey and on the South by the ground of Shantaram Parsram Dabholkar, and which said piece of parcel of land or ground and premises are now in the occupation and possession of the said Gokuldas Nanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Malladevji Virji, Attorney for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p. m., the effects of the late Mr. C. J. Taylor consisting of tables, chairs, chest of drawers, clothes, prints, colts, glassware, crockery, knives, spoons and forks, single barrel gun, copper utensils, wearing apparel, tent, tonga with harness, etc.

The effects of the late Mr. William Rogers consisting of wearing apparel, silver mounted walking sticks, leather handbags, &c.

On SUNDAY the 12th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Girgaum Back Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, English brass chairs, plate ware, crockery and glassware, Chubb's fire proof safe on stand, odd chairs, ivory table ornaments, wall mirrors, handsome rubber steel—wheel brougham with open side, Tuckers argand lamps, Zanzi ar talking parrots and cockatoos, garden plants, &c., the property of a deceased Parsee Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st October, 1902.

BANKER & Co.,

GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS
With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Bubs.
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.
ONE RUBBER TYRED STRONG BUILT TONGA WITH REMOVEABLE HOODS, QUITE NEW.

Apply,
MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
57, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

£3 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 5-16	=	— 1-4
2½ per cent. Rentes	£100	=	— 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£106 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£35 11-16	=	do.
Bar Silver in London	23 11-16	=	— 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	23 5-8	=	— 1-16
Do. New York	51	=	— 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25.16 1-2	=	— 1
Berlin Cheques on London	20.45 3-4	=	— 1-4
Exchange on New York	4.85 5-8	=	— 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	unchanged
Short London Bills	3 1-8 ,,	=	do.
Indian Bank Bills	3 1-2 ,,	=	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 ,,	=	do.
6 Do. Do.	3 7-8 ,,	=	do.
Interest, day to day loans	2 5-8 ,,	=	do.
Do. 7 day market loans	2 3-4 ,,	=	do.

Extra Bills on Bombay, Rs. 50,000 at 1s.-4d.
German granulated sugar first marks 8. Sept.-Oct. Tone firm.
Wheat No. 1 Club 29 7-8. Sept.-Oct. Sellers.
Wheat White Delhi 29 3-8. Oct-Nov. Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi 28 1-4. Oct.-Nov. Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi 27 3-4. Oct.-Nov. Sellers.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 36 1-4. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone easier.
Rapeseed Brown 33 1-4. Sep-Oct. Sellers. Tone easier.
Para Rubber, 2s. 2d.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4 15-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 17,000. Arrivals steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·48	4·43	4·42	4·41	4·40
plus 2	plus 1	plus 2	plus 1	plus 1
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**		**May-June.**
4·40	4·40	4·39		4·39
plus 1	plus 2	plus 1		plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	51,000	bales.
Do. last year	52,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	22,000	,,
,, Continent	22,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	9	
Futures, month of Dec.	8·75 plus 3	
Do. do. March	8·76	
Coffee	5 1-4	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-2	
Futures month of Dec.	8·40	
Do. March	8·48 plus 4	

Closing tone quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 29th September 1902 :—

Cotton	411	bales.
Wheat	12,275	cwts.
Linseed	3,701	,,
Rapeseed	2,366	,,
Gingellyseed	1,009	,,
Poppyseed	2,528	,,
Groundnuts	537	,,
Castorseed	8,948	,,
Rice	50,353	,,
Myrabollams	1,195	,,
Cottonseed	3,883	,,

Exports of Gold Bars per s. s. Peninsular to London, Rs. 11,62,412.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 30.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A.	1s 4 5-32d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs	3 do	do	169 1-2
Marks	3 do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	127 1-2
Shanghai	30 ,,	,,	170 1-2
Japan	30 ,,	,,	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	98·11
1st Settlement	98·8
2nd do	

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	6th February	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	9	6
Forward April-May	8	1

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	5	13
Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6	4
do. Forward		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	6	6
do. April-May	6	4

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	5
Forward April Mfy	7	9

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	23	12
Forward April May	24	4

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Forward Jan. Feb.	36	

Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.

15 per cent. Mixed, Dec-Jany.	41	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	7,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·46	4·42	4·40	4·39
—2	—1	—2	—2
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-March**	**March-Apr.**	**Apl.-May**
4·39	4·38	4·39	4·29
—1	—2	—1	
		May-June	
		4·29	

COTTON—There is no change in prices in this market. The enquiry existing yesterday has apparently, to a great extent, been filled up, and to-day we hear of little doing in new crops. In ready Cotton the estimated sales are about 1,500 bales.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 5-16
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	85 11-16
Bar Silver	23 11-16

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Domekhadi and Dongri	5	4	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	2	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	14	10	102
Total plague deaths to date	120,206	95,470	
Same date last year	37	36	118

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 702 as against 688 during the previous week. Of the total number 76 died of plague, which showed an increase of 31 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 851 which included 248 deaths from plague.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MILLARD—September 30, at Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of W. S. Millard, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water, 10-47m., 11-27a. Low water, 4 33m., 4-54a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, adjourned sitting, 11 a. m.
Municipal Corporation, meeting of urgency, 3 p. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Football Tournament.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are reminded that they are required to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) morning at 11 o'clock.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Arabian Gazelle (Gazella Arabica) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. George Elton.—A young Black Himalayan bear has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. F. J. Mitchell from Kashmir.

TOPSY-TUEVY.—Mr. Hormusjee Framjee with three other Parsi gentlemen, was on Monday riding in an automotor car over the Kennedy Bridge, when the car suddenly turned topsy-turvy, throwing all the occupants on the road. All of them fortunately escaped uninjured.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—The Superintendent of Police, Thana District, with a number of policemen raided a bungalow at Santa cruz on Monday afternoon and arrested therein about forty persons in the act of gambling with Rs 2,000 on the table.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—Dhondi Rama a Hindu lad, aged fourteen residing at De Lisle Road and employed in the Luchmidas Khimjee Mill, while at work in the mill on the 25th September, had his left hand caught in the machinery and was severely injured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where tetanus set in and he died yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Congela via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Persian per extra s. s. Patiala will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to-day.—Mails for Kurrachee, Sind Muscat, Linza, Bahr in and Bunderabba per extra s. s. Assyria will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to-day.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Major W. S. Delamain and officers, the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play to-day at Messrs. W. B. Greed and Co's., Apollo Bunder Restaurant the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band Master, commencing at 7 p.m.

March	Under the double Eagle ..... Wagner
Overture	La Reine D'un Jour ..... Adam
Valse	Der Morgenstern ..... Latitzky
Selection	Casino Girl ..... Englander
Cornet Solo	Jeanne Rachette ..... Conscone
Selection	A Runaway Girl ..... Caryll
American Sketch	Down South ..... Middleton

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hakim Mahomed Nabikhan, the publisher of a paper named "Sir Punch," Chanoodal, the cartoon drawer of the same paper, and Molvi Hedayat Rasool, the writer of an article in its issue of the 27th of June last appeared to answer a charge of defamation preferred against them by one Hakim Serajudin. Mr. Counsilat H. Satolwad, barrister-at-law appeared for the prosecution while Mr Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, defended the first and the second accused and Mr Velinker pleader the third accused. The facts of the case have been reported already. The case coming on for hearing yesterday the Magistrate referred it to Mr Abdulla Mia Khandwani for arbitration at the consent of both the parties.

RASH DRIVING—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector O'Keeffe charged one Kanjee Bona a coachman in the employ of a native gentleman with driving in a public place in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life. It appeared from the evidence that on Monday while driving along the Queen's Road close to the Marine Lines Station accused's carriage on the road without warning and would thereby have collided with the carriage of Mr. Leslie of Messrs Greaves Cotton and Company but for the better handling of the latter's horses. Mr. Leslie came to the Court in the interests of the public. The Magistrate said it would be far better for the masters of coachmen like the accused to have qualified coachmen and fined the accused Rs. 10.

A NEW ARRIVAL ROBBED.—Amba Shunker Keshewjee, a Gujerati Brahmin, resident of Billimora in the District of Surat, reported to the Police on Monday that a coolie whom he had entrusted with a bundle, containing among other things, currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 2,100, for conveyance from the Grant Road Station to the Shroff Bazaar, has disappeared with the property. Enquiries show that the complainant arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the mixed train from Billimora and alighted at the Grant Road Station. On leaving the platform he met the coolie and gave him the bundle which contained clothing account books and money, to carry and to accompany him to the Shroff Bazaar. They proceeded together about twenty-five yards from the station when the complainant missed the coolie. He searched for him but could find no trace of him.

A PUGNACIOUS MILKMAN.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Mataludin Sivpal, a milkman appeared in answer to a summons issued against him by Abdul Gafloor a peon in the employ of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, on charges of criminal intimidation and assault Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford, Brown, Bayley, and Dunlop solicitors, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. R. K. Dadachanjee, pleader, defended. Evidence showed that on the night of the 8th instant at about 1 a. m. accused took his buffaloes, about eight in number, to the Wellington Lines Estate of the Trust for grazing, where complainant was posted on watch. Complainant had on previous occasions warned the accused not to graze his cattle on the estate in question and had twice taken the animals to the pound. On the night in question accused again brought his buffaloes for grazing in company of his two servants. Complainant with the help of his assistants began taking the buffaloes away to the pound when accused rushed upon him with a stick and dealt him two blows one on the forehead and one on the hand. Accused said in his defence that complainant got knocked down by one of the buffaloes during the confusion that night and received the injuries. He was not even present on the spot on that night. He had been to the temple for prayers. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment Rs. 15 of the fine if recovered were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

MESSRS MONGINI BROS:—Many people will be glad to learn that Messrs. Mongini Bros: will open their new premises at Nos. 25, 27, Church Gate Street, Fort, on Monday 6th inst., the City will now have the advantage of competition so far as Confectionery is concerned. The Mongini Brothers are largely experienced as Manufacturing Confectioners. Mr. James Mongini has had over 20 years experience in Europe, while Mr. Lewis Mongini has been in the best Hotels in England, Switzerland, France, and lastly at the well known Grand Hotel at Rome. Before leaving for India, Mr. James Mongini personally selected the choicest Confection. They are introducing "Neapolitan Ices" for the first time in Bombay. The whole of the premises have been artistically refitted by Messrs. Wearbridge and company and situated as they are in one of the busiest part of the Fort will no doubt be patronised. Special invitations are being issued for a private view of the premises on Saturday 4th instant, and business will be commenced one Monday 6th Idem.

WITH reference to recent information regarding the Italian project for an overhead electric post, it is now stated that the letters when posted in special boxes will be forwarded automatically to the central post office, where they will be stamped by electricity and placed in boxes to be transmitted along wires (again by the agency of electricity) to the various towns for which they are destined. The whole process is to occupy but a few minutes, and it is intended to despatch the boxes at intervals of two minutes.

THE SHIPPING TRADE OF BOMBAY.

BOATS PLYING IN THE HARBOUR.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment at the High Court on Monday on a rule "nisi," which was obtained some time ago, under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act, by on Haji Hassum Haji Mahomed, calling upon the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, to show cause why he should not issue licenses to the applicant for five boats to ply for hire for passengers between Bombay and Panvel Creek. Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs Ticknell, Merwanji and Motilal, appeared for Haji Hassum Haji Mahomed, and the Hon. Mr. Scott, the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Little & Co., appeared for the Collector.

The applicant stated that he was owner of five boats which were at the commencement of the current year let out by him to certain tindals for the purpose of plying for hire for passengers between Bombay and Panvell Creek. In January last he was served by the Customs Department with a copy of a notification in the Mody language purporting to have been issued pursuant to the orders of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay, and the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, and the Assistant Collector of Salt Prant, Uran, prohibiting all owners and tindals of boats from carrying passengers without a license in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Ports Act X. of 1889, section 6, and Government order published in 1890, and requiring all owners or their agents to apply for licenses. The applicant applied through the tindals of his five boats for licenses, which were granted to him by the Acting Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, on the 13th February 1902. On the 18th March the applicant's manager and agent at Panvell was served with an order by the Under Karkun at Panvell requiring the return of licenses of the five boats and of all other boats or machwas belonging to Shepherd and Company or of those sailing under the name of the agents of Shepherd and Co., and in accordance with the order the licenses of four of the boats were given up by the tindals, the license of the remaining boats having been mislaid. Since 18th March, none of the boats had been allowed to ply for hire by passengers by reason of their being from that date unlicensed. The Salt Revenue authorities assigned no reason for the withdrawal or the suspension of the licenses. On the 2nd April the applicant sent a letter through his solicitors to Dr. J. Fullen, Commissioner of Customs setting forth the circumstances of the withdrawal or suspension of the licenses and requesting him to communicate the orders in question but no reply had been received to that letter. The applicant stated that he earned his living by plying boats through tindals for hire by passengers between Bombay and Panvell and Karanja, and also by letting out boats for hire to other persons, and that in consequence of the orders he had been unable since 18th March to ply the boats and if licences were not granted to him he would suffer further loss. He submitted neither he nor any of the tindals of the five boats nor any of his employers had committed any breach of the rules under which the licenses were issued, and had been guilty of no misconduct with respect thereto. Under the circumstances he was advised that under the Act and the Government Order already mentioned, he was entitled as of right to the licenses, and that his demand of justice in the matter had been denied. He, therefore prayed that the Court would be pleased to order licenses for the five boats to be issued to him by the Collector or by some other duly authorised person.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, Acting Collector of Salt Revenue, had in reply to the above filed an affidavit in which he stated that he was advised that there was nothing in the rules passed under section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, to suggest that the granting of license to boats to ply for hire was to be accorded as a matter of course, when demanded, or that it was not within the discretion of the Collector of the Salt Revenue or other officer authorised by him to refuse to grant such a license in any case in which he "bona fide" deemed it to be undesirable to do so. Messrs. Visram Ibrahim and Co., who were present and had been, since 15th June, 1900, the Government contractors for the exclusive right of working a public steamferry for the conveyance of the mails and of passengers and their baggage in the Bombay Harbour between Bombay, Rewas, Karanja and Dhurumtar, and between Bombay, Uran, Dog Island and Ulwa, brought to his notice early this year that since the harbour ferry contract came into their hands, not only were Messrs. Shepherd and Co., the former contractors, strongly competing with them and endeavouring in various ways to divert traffic from the harbour ferry service to their own steamers, but that also they were being seriously prejudiced in their business, as such harbour ferry contractors by sailing vessels which had lately commenced to ply in the harbour between Bombay and the ports at which their ferry steamer called on the other side of the harbour, such machwas offering lower terms and carrying passengers to and fro at considerably lower rates than were authorised by the Government contract. He (the Collector) inquired into the matter, and was satisfied that it was the fact that an endeavour was being made to injure the harbour ferry contractors in their business, and as he considered that the satisfactory working of the harbour steam ferry was very important in the interests of the public, and that the contractors were entitled to some protection and assistance in their business at the hands of Government, he caused orders to be issued that licenses should not be granted too freely to machwas to carry passengers across the harbour He added that the applicant's business of letting out boats for hire was not a bona fide business, but that he only started it recently in opposition to Messrs. Visram Ibrahim and Co.

In reply to the above affidavit Haji Hassum denied that his business was not bona fide and that his boats were plied temporarily to injure the business of the harbour ferry contractors.

After hearing arguments of counsel his Lordship held that there was nothing in the Act or Rules to justify the Collector in refusing licenses on the ground that their issue would interfere with the business of the Government contractors. His Lordship based his judgment on the fact that licenses were issued and afterwards recalled without reason. The rule was made absolute with costs.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. S. Batesen, presiding. There were present General Sir James Willcocks, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. F. Macrae, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr J Fairclough, Mr E Gray, and Major Meyer.

THE AGRIPADA ESTATE.

The Trustees considered circulars on letter from the Engineer forwarding an estimate amounting to Rs 38,000 for carrying out the proposed road in continuation of Sankli street to meet Morland Road in the Agripada Estate.

It was resolved that the Board were of opinion that for the purposes of providing building sites for the expansion of the city and of creating new and increasing existing means of communication, it was expedient to form a new street in continuation of Sankli street to meet Morland Road as shown in the Engineer's plan It was further resolved to notify a scheme as required by section 32 of the Act in terms to be settled by the Chairman in consultation with the solicitors.

PROTEST FROM COLABA RESIDENTS.

The Board considered a representation from Rev Walter Seed and other residents of Colaba Causeway, protesting against the leasing out for building purposes of the open land on the west of the Colaba Causeway.

It was resolved to inform the memorialists that the site they desired to have reserved as open space, had always been regarded as a building area, and as it was vested in the Trustees for building purposes it was not the intention of the Board to devote it to other purposes.

MANDOVI-KOLEWADA SCHEME.

Government resolution in the General Department dated the 18th September sanctioning the Mandvi-Kolewada Improvement Scheme, no 8 was considered

The Government resolution was recorded and it was agreed by the Board that necessary steps should be taken to issue a declaration required under section 29 of the Act.

POLICE ACCOMMODATION.

A letter from Government in the Judicial Department dated 24th September, approving of the schemes for Police accommodation within the first Nagpada area and on the Wodehouse Road plot, in so far as the cost and plans of the buildings are concerned, was considered.

The Board approved of the schemes so far as the lost and plans of the buildings were concerned. It was also agreed that the schemes should be notified under terms of section 39 and 27 of the Act and that on the receipt in due course of any representation that might be made, the estimates including the value of land should be submitted to Government as required under section 29 of the Act.

After transacting some other business the Board adjourned.

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PRESENTATION OF A SWORD OF HONOUR.

SERVICES OF A MAHI KANTHA THAKORE.

A SADRA correspondent writes :—On the 25th instant a sword of honour was presented to Thakor Pratapsingji of Dehgamda under Idar, in appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Ahmedabad District Police in times of trouble on the Modasa Frontier. His services having been brought to the notice of the Government, they were pleased to acknowledge them by gift of a sword of honour, and a durbar was held for the purpose of formally making the presentation.

In introducing Thakor Pratap Singhji to the Durbar, Colonel O'Donnell, Political Agent Mahi Kantha, referred to his faithfulness to the traditions of his race as a Rajput and held him forth as an example for imitation to all the Rajputs of Mahi Kantha in general and to the Kumars of the Scott College in particular. In presenting the sword to the Thakor and offering his congratulations he advised the Thakor to persevere and achieve still higher honours.

The Thakor in reply requested Colonel O'Donnell to convey his deep sense of gratitude to the Government of Bombay for their liberal recognition of what he termed his humble services which were but a pure discharge of his duty as a Rajput. It was, he said, a tenet of the Rajputs to do ones full might in defence of the well behaved against all violators of the public peace. He assured the Political Agent that the sword would ever be his proud possession and actuate him to deserve the favour of Government more and more.

The Durbar terminated with the usual distribution of Pan Supari and Attar Gulab.

The same day a cricket match was played between the Mahi Kantha team and the Young Hindu Gymkhana from Ahmedabad. The visitors were defeated by 11 wickets and 84 runs. Kumar Narsingji of Katosan contributing 48; Mr. Kavi the Head Master of the Scott College 30, and Captain Mosse 29.

On the evening of the 25th the Annual Sports were held at the Scott College. In addition to the prizes offered by the College Colonel O'Donnell, Mr. White, the Thakor Saheb of Katosan, and the Thakor of Dehgamda, presented special prizes. Colonel O'Donnell's Fera, prizes was won by Prathisingji of Sudasna who also won the riding prize offered by Captain Mosse. The Cricket prize offered by Mr. White was won by Kumar Shri Keshrisingji of Amaliara, the two prizes offered by the Thakor Saheb of Katosan were won by Juvarsingji of Hapa and Takhat-inji of Amaliara, and the prize offered by the Thakor Saheb of Dehgamda was won by Juvarsingji of Warsada. Of all the Kumars Prathisingji and Mansingji of Sudasna specially attracted notice and acquitted themselves creditably.

On the 26th at 8-30 A. M. the distribution of prizes to the Kumars of the Scott College was held, Colonel O'Donnell presiding. The ceremony opened with recitations. All the Kumars acquitted themselves well. Kumar Shri Prathisingji of Sudasna for the excellent performance of his part received the recitation prize. A report of the work done during the year was then read by the Head Master, Mr. Kavi, which showed that of the 32 Kumars presented for examination 29 passed in all subjects, giving a percentage of 90. Two subjects were specially touched by Mr. Kavi, namely the introduction of the Mess system, and the special attention given to the playing of cricket. Mahi Kantha which was previously very little known to the outside world had thus been brought into light.

The prizes were then distributed by Mr. O'Donnell, Colonel O'Donnell expressed his satisfaction at the results and gave a very instructive address to the Kumars and exhorted them by the example of Thakor Saheb of Dehgamda to show themselves worthy of the name of Rajputs. The meeting terminated with the usual distribution of Pan Supari and Attar Gulab, and the singing of the National Anthem.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.

THE examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor commenced at the High Court yesterday in the office of the Commissioner, and will be continued for three days more. The examiners are Mr. A. K. Oliver, Commissioner and Master in Equity, Mr. C. P. B. Young, acting Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. Dinshaw F. Mulla, of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla. The following articled clerks appeared at the examination :—1 Mr. Soondersas Narandas, articled clerk to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishaw, 2 Mr. Shavakshah Byramji Nariman, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. 3, Mr. Cooverjee Nowrojee Wadia articled clerk to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, 4 Mr. Framjee Maneckjee Vacoa, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co. 5, Mr. Burjorjee Dosabhoy Doctor, articled clerk to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustom, and Kola. 6 Mr. Pandurang S. Laud, articled clerk to Messrs. Smethan, Byrne, and Noble. 7 Mr. Chhaganlal Dayabhai, articled clerk to Messrs. Tyebjee Dyabhai and Co. 8 Mr. M. M. Kazzim C. Tyebjee, articled clerk to Messrs. Tyebjee, Dayabhai and Co. Mr. Raghunandram Nanji Kothare, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, 10 Mr. Jehangir P. Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. 11 Mr. Framjee Shapurjee Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Little and Co. 12 Mr. Lakshiman Venayek Paraikar, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, 13 Mr. Thakordas Atmaram Ghandi, articled clerk to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal. 14, Mr. Dharamsi J. Thacker, articled clerk to Messrs Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, 15 Mr. Alexander Anthony Ferreira, articled clerk to Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira. 16, Mr. Theodore Joseph de Lima, articled clerk to the same firm, 17 Mr. Manecjee Rustomjee Billimoria, articled clerk to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulaobhand, and Wadia. 18, Mr. Gulabbhai Vasonjee Desai, articled clerk to Mr.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1902.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE new number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" will contain a brightly written paper on the Indian Medical Service: Past and Present, by Surgeon-General Beatson, late Deputy Surgeon-General, Lahore Division. He tells us that the originators of the existing Government Medical Service in India must be sought for among the English adventurers who, during the latter part of the sixteenth century, followed in the footsteps of European traders, the geographical discoverers of the period. That medical men were wanted in India long before they found their way here, there can be little doubt, for the pestilential nature of the climate and the too great conviviality of the habits of the merchant settlers had become notorious. But it does not appear that many skilled physicians or surgeons gained a name here before John Fryer, a doctor of medicine of Cambridge, a surgeon in the service of the East India Company came in 1674. He travelled through India and Persia for ten years, and years afterwards was induced to write of his travels. Of Bombay he seems to have thought very little. He told his contemporaries that we were without fresh-water rivers or falling streams of living water. The water drunk was "usually rain-water preserved in tanks, which decaying, they are forced to dig wells in which it is strained, hardly leaving its brackish taste; so that the better sort have it brought from Massegong where is only one fresh spring". Of the citizens of "the first city" he thought even less nighly than of their water supply: "The people that live here are a mixture of most of the neighbouring countries, most of them fugitives and vagabonds, no account being here taken of them. Others, perhaps, invited hither (and of them a great number) by the liberty granted them in their several religions, which are solemnised with a variety of fopperies (a toleration consistent enough with the rules of gain), though both Moors and Portuguese despise us for it, here licensed out of policy, as the old Numidians to build up the greatest empire in the world. For which number this island is not able to find provisions, it being most of it a rock above water and of that which is overflowed little hope to recover it." Our predecessors, however, had plenty to eat for Dr. Fryer found corn and meat in abundance, there being more flesh killed in Bombay for the English alone in one month than for Surat in a year. But Fryer found that the President had not only chaplains but physicians and surgeons also, for the climate was very unhealthy and the president and his long crowd of subordinates did "walk but in charnel-houses, the place being infested by dropsy, scurvy, barbiers (presumably beri-beri), gout, malignant fevers, and a further choice assortment of diseases which rendered the mortality returns woefully high.

Between thirty and forty years before Dr. Fryer came, Mr. Gabriel Boughton, Surgeon of the ship Hopewell, had achieved distinction. It is said that on landing, in 1636, he was immediately despatched to the court of the Great Moghul. A daughter of the Emperor Shah Jehan had been dreadfully burnt by her clothes catching fire, and the assistance of a European surgeon had been asked from Surat. He had the good fortune to cure the young Princess of the effects of her accident. Mr. Boughton, in consequence, became a great favourite of the Court, and having been desired to name his reward, he, "with that liberality which characterizes Britons, sought not for any private emolument, but solicited that his nation might have liberty to trade, free of all duties, to Bengal, and to establish factories in that country." It is a pretty story which is vouched for in Stewart's History of Bengal. But latter-day vandals declined to let it rest and found all kinds of discrepancies in the matter of dates and so forth, the people might doubt if Gabriel Broughton ever lived, if it were not possible to find from the books of the East India Company that he fell into pecuniary difficulties and that his widow marrying again the "Moores" sought to make the second husband responsible for the first husband's debts and failing him turned to the directors. The story is told under various guises, but so short is life and so careless are contemporary writers that incidents of even greater importance in a couple of hundred years are lost in the mists of antiquity. But this much also is possible of proof that Boughton's services were lent to "Assalaut Ckaune". And of this General Beatson is sure: that he "died a martyr to his zeal in the service of the factors at Surat, and his name passed into unmerited oblivion." Later ships brought men skilled in the art and science of medicine. All were not highly qualified in their profession. Most of them were of the old barber-chirurgeon type, but the best of them were probably graduates of European Universities, which at the time were sending out the men who laid the foundations of medical education in England and supplied enlightened physicians to all known parts of the world. William Hamilton, chirurgeon of the frigate Sherbourne was one of them—a man whom General Beatson considers to rank next to Gabriel Boughton in the tale of services rendered to this country; for he was a man of great and unmistakable ability with an insight into character which gave him influence over his fellow men, and he was, as Boughton had been before him, employed as a medico-diplomatist.

The social position of the doctors in those days left much to be desired. Hamilton was a cadet of the noble family of the Hamiltons of Dalzell which traced its origin to Gavin, third son of James Lord Hamilton in the fifteenth century, and it was "agreed" that he go up to Moghal's Court, "with the gentlemen" that is to say the factors. And again we find that on March 4, 1706, the Council at Calcutta received a letter from Mr. Arthur King, "a factor in the Company's service, who considered himself insulted because the surgeon's wife has taken her place in the church above his wife. He asks the Council to order that his wife shall be placed above the surgeon's wife in the future." This letter was opened by the chairman, Mr. Russell, who persuaded King to withdraw it, that the matter might be settled privately. "King now writes again to say that the surgeon's wife continues 'to squat herself down' in his wife's place, and that, if they would not see to it, he would let them know that they, as well as he, 'had masters in England,' and that they must hold themselves responsible for any disturbance or unseemly conduct that may arise in church in consequence". Calcutta boasted a hospital early in the eighteenth century, but it was not well thought of by the doctors who visited it. Writes Hamilton:—"The Company has a pretty good hospital at Calcutta where many go in to undergo the penance of physic, but few come out again to give an account of its operations". The Company's surgeons at the time were but two, on a salary of £36 a year each, and it was not until the century was getting old that the company appreciated its duty towards its men in the provision of skilled medical attendance and of physic. It was not until 1795 that the Board decided that its medical officers should be armed with diplomas. Shortly afterwards they began to make money with the result that "gentlemen of the first families soon sent their sons to study medicine, and the Indian service became filled with accomplished and able men; indeed, such were their literary acquirements that many were employed in the Political Department, while the press and houses of agency were principally conducted by them." It were well perhaps to leave the profession at its zenith. But it must be placed on record that Indian medical officers have been largely concerned in bringing to perfection the Postal and Telegraph systems, the Forest Department, the management of Gaols, the system of State Sanitation, and have held medical charge—executive and administrative—of the Military and Civil stations of India. They helped to introduce the study of English literature and science into the scheme of native education in India. They originated the system of medical education which is now carried on in the Presidency towns and numerous other centres, and by means of Indian medical officers a system of medical education has been established which has resulted in the formation of a class of well-educated native medical practitioners and subordinate warrant medical officers, who administer the hospitals and dispensaries provided everywhere by a benevolent Government for the relief of the sick and suffering.

SHAN CHINESE FRONTIER DISPUTES.

SOME long standing frontier disputes between our subjects of the Northern Shan States and the Chinese were settled by a conference which was held in January last. The matter finds mention in the report of Mr. Stirling on the Northern Shan States for 1901-02. The Shans on the border had a number of grievances against the people of Mong Mao, but it was found impossible to gain any satisfaction through the Sawbwa of that district. Mr. G. J. L. Litton who became British Consul at Tengyueh in November last, however, brought matters to the notice of the superior Chinese officials, and after much difficulty was able to induce the Sub-Prefect of Tengyueh to attend a meeting on the frontier on January 2nd. At this conference, besides the Sub-Prefect and Mr. Litton, there were Mr. Montgomery, the Commissioner of Customs at Tengyueh, the Chinese-Shan Sawbwa of Mong-Ti, and the Mong-Mao Sawbwa. Representing the British, there were Major Cronin, Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo, Mr. Rae, Civil officer Senlumkaba and Mr. Stirling. The negotiations occupied several days, the cases of complaints against Chinese subjects being numerous. Many of them were offences of several years standing, and as the Chinese officials were unable to produce any of the accused, it was agreed that the claims of the British subjects should be dealt with as a whole. In regard to several selected cases from Bhamo and the Northern Shan States, Major Cronin made it clear that they could be amply supported by evidence. They were instances in which outrages had been committed by Kachins, and the only defence offered was that though the British districts might have suffered by the raids of the Kachins, the Chinese Shan States had suffered a great deal more from the same cause. Major Cronin was, however, able to convince the Sub-Prefect that his Government was bound to compensate the British subjects for their losses. The net result of the conference was that the Chinese officials agreed to the payment of Rs. 26,315 in satisfaction of all claims in respect of raids and other offences, and to the establishment of posts on the border to control the Kachins. It was stipulated that half the indemnity should be paid by the end of May and the rest at intervals of three months. The situation of the new Chinese posts was indicated, one being decided upon near the town of Mang-Mao to protect the more exposed part of the frontier of the Northern Shan States. The settlement of these old grievances will have an excellent effect upon the Shans who are British subjects, especially when the indemnity is distributed among those who have suffered losses by the Kachin raids. The money will be apportioned between the three districts concerned according to an equitable arrangement, and it is calculated that the Northern Shan States will receive Rs. 10,795. The effect of this compensation should be to increase the disposition of the Shans in British territory to lay their grievances before the authorities rather than to take matters into their own hands and repay attacks with counter attacks.

THE GONDAL STATE.

THE experience of the Gondal State during the past three years has been as unfortunate as it could well have been. Drought and famine have brought about almost a total suspension of agricultural industries, with an attendant loss of revenue to the State, and misery and suffering to the population. Last year, famine again was threatened, and it speaks well for the State that those who are entrusted with its government can look cheerfully upon present conditions, and with good hope for their amelioration in the future. Indeed, notwithstanding the unpromising aspect of the past agricultural year the bad effects of the misfortunes of recent years are already being removed, the tide of famine has been stemmed, and irrigation works have been commenced which will go a long way in the future towards the prevention of such a calamitous record as the State now holds. An irrigation tank which it is estimated would give employment to 8,000 persons for a period of eight months has been commenced, but it is indicative of the disappearance of famine conditions that only 2,000 have applied for work and are at present engaged in the construction of this tank. This very commendable enterprise is being carried out near the village of Panel on the Dhoraji-Porbandar Railway. It is to cost four lakhs of rupees, it will have a capacity of 591,000,000 cubic feet, the catchment area will be 45 square miles, and it will be capable of irrigating, by means of a canal ten miles long, 7,800 acres of land, and it will also supply drinking water to practically 10,000 people. The measures which had been taken for the relief of the famine stricken population seem to have been fully appreciated, and have been so effective that there is little doubt that when the next report is issued a marked alteration in the condition of the State will be disclosed. During the year a very interesting educational experiment has been made, and no doubt it will supply what has been a requirement of the State for years past. In connection with the High School at Gondal a hostel, planned on the English public school system has been opened, and at the end of the year there were already seventy boarders on the rolls. The fees are remarkably low, and the hostel will doubtless be taken advantage of by many students who would otherwise have no means of securing a reasonable education. The various administrative departments of the State have all been carried on satisfactorily, and during the year the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was no doubt a strong incentive to industry and progress within the State. With His Highness the Thakor Sahib so strongly in favour of education, and the whole administrative faculty of the State directed to the amelioration of the distress which drought and famine have caused, there is every reason to hope that Gondal has seen its worst days and that a prosperous future awaits it.

AN important question likely to be shortly settled in connection with the army in India is that of the withdrawal of revolvers from warrant officers and staff sergeants of British infantry and from native officers and staff havildars of native infantry and rearming both of these and all dismounted officers of British infantry and all British officers of native infantry with carbines or rifles. This is a reform the desirability of which has been made abundantly evident in South Africa.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 16th August last was Rs. 2,629 being an increase on corresponding week of last year by Rs. 887. The total earnings from 1st July to 16th August Rs. were 21,159 being an increase on corresponding period of last year by Rs. 6,977.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 16th August last was Rs. 9,945 being an increase on corresponding week of last year by Rs. 4,602. The total earnings from 1st July to 16th August were was Rs. 58,281 being an increase on corresponding period of last year by Rs. 15,745.

MR. T. FISHER Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library a story by Mrs. Philip Champion de Crespigny entitled "From Behind the Arras." The scene is laid in France during the early part of the 18th century. Alaice, the heroine, is the daughter of a French Marquis, her mother being English, and she spends the early days of her childhood in England. At the death of the latter she is given into the care of a relative in France. She finds the love of liberty and freedom, inherited from her mother and fostered by these early days in England, much trammelled by French conventions and resents in particular an early betrothal arranged for her without her consent. The book concerns itself with her refusal to accept any man as her affianced husband except by her own choice and the consequences of her rebellion place her in a situation from which she is fortunate to escape with her life. Her final decision in the matter comes somewhat as a surprise. Another new volume in Mr. Unwin's Colonial Library is "The Head of the Household" a Novel of domestic intrigue by Mr. Thomas Cobb.

THE nephew of General De Wet has gone to Berlin, from Haarlem, and proceeded to Professor Bergmann's Clinical Institue, where he will be treated for a gunshot wound which he received during the war. The young De Wet, who is not more than twenty years of age, was accompanied by a doctor.

OIL is the latest dust-laying agent. The borough surveyor of Newmarket has had a piece of road, 300 yards long, sprinkled with crude petroleum, allowing one gallon to each ten yards superficial. One application has sufficed during the summer. This result is considered so satisfactory as to warrant the experiment being continued on other stretches of road. The cost is a halfpenny a square yard.

A PARIS detective, according to a story told by Dalziel, recently concealed himself in an empty wine-barrel at night to find some explanation of the frequent thefts of wine from the stores at Bercy. As he expected, the thieves took him off, in his barrel, with others holding their proper contents, to their headquarters, a disused factory, and so enabled him to get all the information he wanted, and to secure the arrest of the four thieves.

ACCORDING to the "Nossiche Zeitung," Boyle Rochef famous bird is not in it with General De Wet, who is one may credit our Teutonic contemporary. was under going yesterday an operation in Professor Bergmann's surgery in Berlin simultaneously with the delivery of his speech at Amsterdam. De Wet, we know was renowned throughout the war for his ubiquity but even he, we imagine, was hardly equal to this. It was, in fact his nephew who was dealt with by Professor Bergmann.

As an effective weapon to combat some of the causes of agricultural depression, Mr. Hanbury, at the Wirral and Birkenhead Agricultural Society's Show at Bebington, suggested combination. He said the farmers ought to combine against any Government that did not do its best to help them, to combine against railway companies and canal companies which carried goods at a rate far too high for the small farmers, and to combine against adulteration and fraud of every description.

THE WORK OF B-P.'s MEN.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONSABUTLARY AND WHAT THEY ARE ABOUT

WE want the constabulary to be the friends of the people. Among their other objects they have to protect them in the case of any difficulty with natives, or with persons who are not trustworthy and we want them to be on the most friendly relations with the people. We think that they will learn to know their circumstances, and that they will be a sort of eyes and years for the Government to know of complaints that may be made, and to see that the people, even in the most distant districts, are treated fairly and generously. So said Mr. Chamberlain in his conference with the Boer leaderr.

Great is the forethought, boundless the wisdom, of the Empire. It used both hands to create a desert in wartime, because thereby the war was tobe shortened But writes the Johannesburg correspondent of the "Daily Express" as soon as the last shot had been fired the wide arears of the Transvaal and the O.R.C. were overrun by the South African Constabulary, "B.P's men" the rebuilders of the overthrown social fabric.

"In September 1900, Lord Roberts instructed General Beden-Powell to draw up a scheme for a constabulary force for the new territories to be ready for work by June 1901 under the orders of Lord Milner as High Commissioner...The idea then was that the country was about to settle down to peace."

With this general iden in mind the Commander-in-Chief agreed to hand over to form the new force a proportion of officers N.C.O.s and men up to 20 per cent of each corps with horses saddlery arms transport and hospitals complete.

But peace was coy and the army could not fulfil its part of the agreement. General Baden-Powell had to carry out his share, and how magnificently he has done it let the S. A. C. testify to-day.

It is a corps of soldier-police, combining all the best qualities of the Royal Irish Constabulary the Canadian Rifles the French gendarmerie, the Cape Police, and the Indian Corps of Guides; officered by men who have patrolled lonely frontiers in both hemispheres learning the art of diplomatic dealing at many indabas with enemies actual or potential. It is a force in which system is carried to a science and yet every man has the widest scope for his individual talents. As in the day of the Napoleonic legions each trooper may carry in his wallet the Blank parchment of a colonel's commission.

"BE PREPARED."

The South African Constabulary has a motto, which is "Be prepared." Remembering who is supreme chief, you will grasp the play upon initials and the way the motto fits the force. It is always ready for its work—ready with shot and steel to convert the Boers from obstinate resistance in war time eager now to show that the Empire bears no malice and intends to rule the country with absolute justice and integrity.

"Why," said General Baden-Powell, with whom I had a long talk, "the Boers are wonderfully good friends with our men. They are keen to have a constabulary patrol station on their farms, especially if the natives are given to thieving stock."

"B. P." and his 10,000 police are in fact nursing an enfeebled land back to its former vigour and rustiness. Their treatment is rational; the patient is helped over all the rough places with a tender hand, put on the right road, and then left to work out his own entire convalescence with just so much supervision as is for his good without being obtrusively masterful.

And, mind you, this supervision is kept up over a stretch of country something like 600 miles square, from the Orange River to the Limpopo, from Thaba N'chu, in the south-east, to the Bechuanaland border, near Mafeking, on the north-west. Over this vast area the Inspector-General has spread his mesh of posts like a huge spider-web. He had to weave the whole net himself, because the horses and men and arms promised in September 1900—when the country was "about to settle down to peace"—could not spared from the army. He had to design the system and provide the material, both unmatchable to-day in any other country.

SCATTERED POSTS.

On two huge maps of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony in the headquarter office you see dozens of little flags sticking out, each with a number These denote the stations of troops, each with 100 men under a captain and lieutenant. Also you note a rash of red wafers on the maps. These are to mark the positions of the squads—one non-commissioned officer and six troopers—the units of the force. It is all admirably simple. Each district is marked out into so many squad areas, and every mile of that area is patrolled and every farm visited at least once a week. So many districts form a "ward," so many "wards" a division, four divisions embrace the whole country.

The Inspector-General sits in his office at Johannesburg, and every day, as sure as the sun rises, he has a report from every district as to the happenings therein. That is, when he is not racing about the country himself, inspecting troops, settling on sites for barracks, arranging for the policing of towns, examining a shipload of remounts ere they leave the transport, and spending crowded days in railway carriages or in the saddle.

"What are our duties? Well, I'll try to sketch them," said General B. P. in reply to a question. "You see, this unit, this squad, has to visit each farm in its own area once a week. They average about seventy miles riding each week, moving in couples—except where we have a stupid man, and he has to go alone. Nothing like making a man find his own way and feed himself—brightens him up, you know.

RESTARTING THE FARMS.

"Then the district headquarters have to arrange for transporting burghers back to their farms. The repatriation committees are mostly Dutch, but in the centre of the Orange River Colony, as an instance, we are the committee. We have a train of wagons and the stores, farming implements, and baggage are taken out to the farms under police escort. You'll often see the troopers helping to reroof the house, dig watercourses erect fences, and generally straightening up for the Boer, and I can tell you he is very grateful. In some places we have assisted him in ploughing; seed is in and it's only a case now of waiting for the rains to get a good harvest

"We are running the posts all over the country, with Cape carts or packhorses. We have pigeon-posts between out-stations; telephones and telegraphs link all the districts, and news is also sent by helio

"At all the border drifts we have posts to stop smuggling. All permits and passes to move about the country are issued by us. We are our own architects builders stonemasons, carpenters, and brick makers, when a new barracks is wanted. We are trying to exterminate locusts in the Orange River Colony by the fungus inoculation, and up north on the Lempopo our vets and farriers who understand cattle diseases are stopping the rinderpest coming out of Rhodesia.

A pretty tall catalogue of duties, and it branches out again in regard to hospitals, criminal investigation, discovery and return of looted property, and a dozen other matters. Verily the men of the South African Constabulary act up to their motto. But look at the inducements.

A young Englishman joins the force, after many severe tests. He exchanges the crowded, jostling life of a teeming town for the open veldt, the exhilarating freedom of these plains 6,000 feet nearer the stars. He knows that his future lies with himself; promotion goes by merit alone, and its steps are easy.

For instance, there are four classes of troopers alone. The quick, steady, ambitious man has always a higher grade just a little bit above him. Fourth third, second, and then first class are soon achieved by the trooper with brains. Then he rises to corporal in two moves; the three classes of sergeants are not far away. Next on the ladder of progress comes the cornet, a new rank created by Baden-Powell to bridge the gulf between the non-com, and the lieutenant.

Any N.C.O. after a certain length of service, and on the recommandation of his company officer may ask to undergo certain tastes; if successful, he becomes a cornet, an officer de facto, and after a year of duty with different troops he passes another examination and is a "pukka" officer, with anything open to him up to command of a division.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH ON GROWING EXPENDITURE.

THE NEED FOR ARMY REFORM.

LONDON, SEPT 30.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach speakinkg at Bristo seriously urged the dangers of over increasing the ordinary expenditure on the Navy. He said a strong Navy was of vital importance to the safety of the Empire but the navy was now so strong relatively that increased expenditure on ship building next year would be unnecessary.

He believed that improved pay would give the nation a better army, and a smaller army would then suffice.

It was possible to reduce the military estimates if the resources were properly administered.

He urged drastic reform in the War Office, especially in the military element. He said that officer should be made to pay greater attention to their duties and should devote their lives thereto like Naval officers. He also said that outside influences should be removed, that interfered with appointments and promotion and management. He spoke with the knowledge his official life had given him.

THE VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

FRENCH SUBJECTS ARRESTED.

TELEGRAPH CABLE CUT.

The Venezuelan Government has arrested the employes of the French Cable Company, and cut the cable near the coast. A Consular Agent who intervened has been also arrested.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

MACEDONIAN INSURRECTION.

TURKISH RESERVES CALLED OUT.

MEASURES TO RESTORE ORDER.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

Altogether thirty-eight battalions of Turkish reserves have been called out including twelve at Uskub for the purpose, according to an official statement, of securing order and restraining the turbulent elements.

The Macedonian Committee at Sofia has formally announced the outbreak of an insurrection in Macedonia headed by Colonel Jankoff, formerly of the Bulgarian Army, who commands 3,000 men divided into several bands.

A provisional Government has been formed.

TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

DESTRUCTIVE WAVE.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

JAPANESE WAR VESSEL ASHORE.

During a typhoon, a wave overwhelmed a district near Yokohama. Five hundred people are reported to be drowned.

Many houses have been destroyed.

The battleship Shikishima is ashore at Yokohama Refloating operations are proceeding. The damage sustained is apparently slight.

The Japanese battleship Shikishima was built at Blackwall in 1898. She is a steel ship, with two screws, two hooded barbetts, three funnels f and a, two military masts with one military top on each. Her length between perpendiculars is 400 feet, and over all 425 feet 6 inches; with a beam of 75 feet 6 inches. Her draught is 27 feet 6 inches. She has a displacement of 14,850 tons and an indicated horse-power of 14,500. Her engines are triple expansion by Humphry and Tennant and her boilers are 25 Belleville with economisers. Her coal capacity is 700 tons normally but on an emergency she can carry 1200 tons. Her armour is of Harveyed nickle steel, consisting of a complete belt 8 feet 2 inches deep and from 9 inches to 4 inches thick; belt over the battery to height of maindeck, 250 feet long and 6 inches thick; bulkheads 14 inches, Casemates 6 inches; barbettes (circular) 14 inches above upper deck, and 10 inches below; hoods 10 inches front 8 inches sides, protected deck, 2 1-2 to 4 inches; maindeck 1 inch, Conning tower 14 inches, signal tower 4 inches. Her armament consists of four twelve inch breech loading (50 cal.) Elswick 48 1-2 ton in two barbettes:— 14 inch quick firers (45 cal.) eight on main, six upper deck; 20, 12 pr. quick firers; 6, 3 pr. quick firers, 6, 2 1-2 pr. quick firers, and 8 machine guns. She also carries five 18 inch torpedo tubes, submerged and one above water in the bow and 6 inch armour. Thirteen boats are carried including two torpedo vedette boats.]

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RE-ELECTION.

The Montana Republican Convention has endorsed the re-election of President Roosevelt.

LONDON, SEPT, 30.

President Roosevelt's temperature is again ner-

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

HEAVY SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT.

The editor and manager of the "Irish People" have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the Secretary of the Irish League in East Lime. rick to three months' for intimidation.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The "Lake Manitoba" has sailed from Capetown for Bombay taking the Royal Munster Fusiliers, the 10th Hussars, and the 12th Lancers.

THERE was a more than usually interesting presentation of medals—one from the Royal Humane Society and one from the French Government—at North Berwick recently the recipient being Alexander C. Henderson, third officer of the steamship "City of Corinth," and the presenter no less a personage that the Prime Minister. Mr. Henderson rescued during a hurricane the sole survivor of the French brigantine "Eugene Raval," which foundered last February in the Bay of Biscay. The Prime Minister referred to the great pleasure it afforded him to present these medals, which were a recognition from two nations of an act of bravery. It was a gallant deed, seldom surpassed in devotion and courage. Many opportunities were given of showing courage and none was more praiseworthy, than that directed to the saving of life. It was very gratifying to have an opportunity of recognising bravery which resulted in the rescue of a fellow-creature, and, as an East Lothian man, he warmly congratulated an East Lothian man on being the recipient of awards which must afford him a double pleasure as coming from two sources.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY).

THE BOER GENERALS' APPEALS.

THE KAISER AND THE LEADER.

GERMANS GROWING TIRED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

Newspapers hesitate to believe the Berlin report that the Kaiser will receive the Boer Generals but express extreme indignation at the idea.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 30.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London the 29th instant, states:—

The correspondent of the "Times" at Berlin makes the announcement that the reflecting section of public opinion in Germany is growing tired of the Boer appeals.

DEATH OF THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER OF WAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

General Von Gossler, the Prussian Minister for War, is dead.

PEKING—SHANHAIKWA N RAILWAY.

RESTORATION COMPLETED.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from Peking that the British have restored the whole of the Peking—Shanhaikwan Railway.

The restoration of the Newchwang section is virtually completed.

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR,

"TIMES" EULOGY OF THE VICEROY.

ADVANTAGES OF THE DURBAR.

The "Times" publishes further extracts from Lord Curzon's speech of the 5th inst, which, it remarks, possessed a permanent and living interest for all concerned with Indian affairs, and make out a case against his critics which is absolutely conclusive.

The "Times" recapitulates the advantages of the Delhi Durbar, finally pointing out the valuable interchange of ideas for which it has given an opportunity. In this way if in no other the Durbar is likely to benefit both the rulers of India and those who are ruled

THE BULGARIAN CELEBRATION.

MANŒUVRES IN THE SHIPKA PASS.

The Russian visitors are witnessing a series of manœuvres in the Shipka pass, reproducing the Russian victories of 1877 and 1887.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA SEPT 30.

The cricket match between the Poona and Kathiawar Gymkhana commenced to-day. The home team went first and made 141 against Kathiwar 238. The match will be resumed to-morrow Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA,
First Innings.

Wilkins, c Templer, b Savdas	1
Barney, b Hemu	5
Lumsden, b Savdas	0
Furber, b Shivshanker	42
Maj. Hazelton, c Templer, b Hemu	9
Hawley run out	60
Anderson, b Hemu	0
Groundman, not out	0
Baldock, b Savdas	3
Barton, b Hemu	5
Maj. Welman, run out	12
Extras	4
Total	141

KATHIAWAR GYMKHANA,
First Innings.

Kincaid, c Groundman, b Anderson	0
Paresinjee, c Welman, b Lumsden	55
Shivlal, l-b-w b Hawley	67
Waddington, l-b-w b Hawley	2
Bapasaia, b Anderson	42
Hemu, b Anderson	21
Bharucha l-b-w b Hawley	0
Jorawarsingjee, run out	7
Boyd b Howley	0
Shivshanker, b Anderson	18
Savdas, not out	6
Extras	19
Total	238

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED AT NEXT SESSION.

MADRAS, SEPT. 30.

It is proposed during the cold weather to introduce the following bills in the Madras Legislative Council:—The Madras Impartible Estates Bill, the Planters Labour Bill, and the Madras City Municipal Bill. If possible, the Madras Harbour Bill, the Madras Tenancy Bill, and also the Planters Bill, the result of the South Indian Planters, Commission of 1896. The Municipal Bill is one of consolidation and re-enactment of the Tenancy Bill published in the "Government Gazette" of March 1898, which went before a Select Committee but never became law. The latter has been recently revised.

THE GROUNDING OF A FRENCH TRANSPORT.

VESSEL REFLOATED.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 30.

The French transport Cachar, which ran aground on the Batuberbenti shoal, has come safely off.

EUROPEAN EXECUTED AT SINGAPORE.

A telegram from Singapore states that the French man Goin who was condemned to death for the murder of a riksha cooly, was hanged there yesterday morning, he being the first European ever executed in the Straits Settlements.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

It has been decided to permit general officers commanding districts to expend grants allotted for manœuvres without submitting the elaborate accounts hitherto required, an exception only being made in the case of personal allowances.

It has been decided to detain in India candidates for the Staff Corps who belong to British regiments leaving India in relief during the ensuing trooping season and to attach them to units remaining in this country to enable them to qualify for the Staff Corps.

It is now decided to locate one of the three Howitzer batteries expected shortly from South Africa at Cawnpore, the other two going to Jhansi and 6th Field Battery from Cawnpore going to Secunderabad to replace heavy battery which leaves that station.

A special grant of three lakhs will be made in 1903-04 for expenditure on the electric lighting and punkah pulling in the barracks and hospitals of British troops: also four lakhs probably for accommodation in connection with the reorganisation of Horse and Field Artillery by Brigade divisions, 1st Central India Horse.

THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

RUNNING LIGHT TROLLY SERVICE.

THROUGH TRAFFIC SHORTLY ANTICIPATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 30.

Owing to the breaches on the lines between Mundalghat and Jalpaiguri caused by heavy rains no passengers arrived this morning by the Darjeeling down mail train which reached Sealdah station punctually in time. The Eastern Bengal State Railway decided to run a trolly service between Mundalghat and Jalpaiguri when only a limited number of passengers for Darjeeling, not exceeding twelve first and second class passengers, will be booked, only light luggage being allowed. Passengers will be transhipped at Jailpaiguri to the train for Darjeeling. No orders have yet been issued for the booking of passengers from Darjeeling to Calcutta. The authorities are busy in repairing the breaches on liner, and it is expected that through traffic will be resumed in about ten or twelve days.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

NEWS OF SOUTHAMPTON AS HOME PORT UNCONFIRMED.

Nothing is yet known at the P. and O. office here regarding Reuter's statement that the P and O. Company have decided to make Southampton their home port, and there is reason to believe that the shipping gazette which gave currency to the statement is wide of the mark.

THE COMMAND OF THE CHANNEL FLEET.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD TO SUCCEED.

The "Englishman" London correspondent cables:—The "Daily Express" states that Lord Charles Beresford succeeds to the command of the channel fleet in March next.

THE PREVENTION OF MALARIA.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY MAJOR ELLIOTT.

POONA, SEPT. 30.

Major Elliott, R. A. M. C., Sanitary Officer Bombay Command, delivered a lecture on malarials fever to-day at the Connaught Institute in the presence of Brigadier-General Ventris and a large number of officers. After a few introductory remarks the lecturer indicated the importance of the subject from a military point of view. He next gave a description of the organism which causes malaria fever and described its growth and processes of multiplication, showing that the organism multiplies in two ways (a) asexually in the blood of its host and (b) sexually in the stomach of mosquitos which have sucked blood containing the male and female from someone infected with the disease. Reproduction by the asexual method, remarked the lecturer caused fever in the host whilst reproduction by the sexual method was necessary for the transmission of the disease from one human being to another. The transmission of the infectious organisms was next considered, the lecturer sharing the opinion that the evil is solely due to mosquitos of the anopheles variety. He described the two chief varieties of mosquitos and the method of distinguishing between them at the different stages of their growth was shown by the aid of specimens. It was also demonstrated how at the stage of larvæ the destruction of mosquitos on a large scale was practicable. The methods of preventing the disease was next investigated and the lecturer mentioned that marked success had already been attained in some instances in this country as well as in others by different methods, which he divided into those which should be carried out locally by householders and commanding officers, such as the emptying of fire buckets and all vessels containing water regularly every few days, and the use of kerosine oil or tar poured in such pools as could not be easily drained, filled in, or emptied; and those devolving on public authorities, such as drainage of marshes, swamps, &c., on a large scale. Amongst other measures Major Elliott mentioned the prompt treatment and isolation of patients attacked by the disease, the use of mosquito curtains, and as a prophylactic measure the use of quinine.

At the close of the lecture, the specimens produced were examined under microscopes by the audience, most of whom seemed much interested in the subject.

THE TILAK CASE.

TRIAL AT POONA.

Tilak's trial will be resumed from Thursday next befose Mr. Clements.

THE POONA SASSOON HOSPITAL.

VISIT BY LADY NORTHCOTE.

Lady Northcote paid a visit to the Sassoon Hospital this evening she was received by the hospital staff at the entrance and was shown every ward. Her Ladyship enquired from the patients as to their comforts and was informed, in reply, that they were very satisfied. After visiting the European ward, operation room, &c., her Excellency expressed her satisfaction at seeing everything in such perfect order.

ANNOUNCEMENTS respecting Mr. Kruger's appearance as an author are being circulated. Mr. Fisher Unwin has acquired the world rights in the English language of Mr. Kruger's memoris. The work will fill two volumes, to be published simultaneously in this country and the United States on November 15. The title will be "Kruger's Memoirs." The work will be published simultaneously in the original Dutch by Nijhoff, of The Hague, the German edition by Lehmann, of Munich, and the English edition, including the Colonies and America by Mr. Fisher Unwin. A French edition has also been settled and arrangements are in progress for the work to appear in other Continental languages. The book, which runs to about a hundred thousand words, is a personal one, dictated by Mr. Kruger to his private secretary, Mr. H. C. Bredell, and the ex-Under Secretary of State, Mr. Piet Grobler. It is the story of his life, and extends to the conclusion of the war, the peace negotiations, and the ex-Presidents view on those events. The Raid is dealt with, and telegrams from Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Rhodes, and Miss Flora Shaw are re-produced. Mr. Kruger also treats on the questions of food tariff, native labour in relation to mines, the dynamite monopoly, and the railway tariff. The earlier portion of the work deals with the author's childhood early treks, and hunting experiences. The author deals at length with his relations and negotiations with Great Britain, and the book gives a lucid and penetrating review of Mr. Kruger's policy for years past.

THE DEATH OF ZOLA.

NOVELIST ACCIDENTALLY SUFFOCATED.

HIS CAREER AND WORK.

A Reuter's telegram yesterday announced the death of Emile Zola, the Great French novelist. The deceased writer was found dead in his house having been accidentally suffocated, while his wife also narrowly escaped death from the same cause. Zola's sad end will be regretted even by those who found only matter for condemnation in his works. It will be remembered that in February last, M. Zola was erroneously reported to be dead.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

M. and Madame Zola retired to bed at ten yesterday evening. They had a stove in the room and a supposed defective fuel caused an accumulation of poisonous fumes which caused M. Zola's death.

Madame Zola is now out of danger.

The rumours suggesting suicide, which have been circulated, are absolutely baseless.

Emile Zola was born in Paris in April, 1840. His father was an Italian, his mother a French woman. Zola "pere" seems to have been a man of great strength of character and tenacity of purpose qualities which he undoubtedly transmitted to his distinguished son. The Zolas removed to Aix some time after the future novelists birth, and here in a quiet country town young Emile lived and learned, and waxed in stature, physical and mental. When he was eighteen Emile found himself thrown upon his own resources in Paris. He had failed to pass his examination for the Baccalaureat, his funds were at the lowest ebb; his widowed mother could hardly support herself, to say nothing of helping him. In this dire emergency Zola took up with the lucrative profession of poetry. Emile Zola a poet! The author of "La Terre" scrambling on all-fours—appropriate posture—up the steep sides of Parnassus! Zola hobnobbing with the Muses would make an exquisite picture, which would be all the funnier by reason of the incongrious elements of the composition. The poem was a cosmogonic epic entitled "Genese," and was written under conditions which might well appall Polyhymnia herself. Paul Alexis, Zola's friend, disciple, and biographer, thus describes the poet as he appeared while delivering his soul—"Zola sat shivering in bed, all his wardrobe piled up over his legs, his nose and fingers red with cold, while he scribbled something with a stump of lead pencil." The poem or poems written under such untoward circumstances never saw light. Zola could not find a publisher, and "Genese" and its companions were decently interred in a trunk. Zola had a hard time of it while thus dedicating his energies to verse. He lived partly on sparrows which he caught on the roof of his garret. It was lucky for the poor poet that his dinner came to hand in this way, for as his clothes were most often in pawn, he would have been unable to stir out to get a dinner even supposing he had the money. Zola got a place at Hachette's, the famous firm of publishers. The salary was very small, but it kept body and soul together. Zola wrote by night, when his day's work at Hachette's was done. In 1863 he made his debut as a writer of fiction with "Contes a Ninon." In 1865 he published "La Confession de Cloude," a work which attracted the notice of the police as well as that of the public. The authorities would have prosecuted the author had they been able to find; but Zola kept out of the way until the police had abandoned their search. The next book from his pen was "Therese Raquin," as painful a book perhaps as the novelist has ever published. Zola now began to get known his audacity and his literary skill made his name talked about. In "Therese Raquin" he first showed that pseudoscient fic bent which has given us the Rougon-Macquart" series. This series of novels forms altogether a work of a great, even monumental character. Zola's idea was to develop and illustrate the law of heredity. Given such and such characteristics in the ancestors, and the descendants will most probably reproduce them. Vice repeats itself to the third and fourth generations inherited weakness or folly comes to the surface. Zola drew up the family tree of the Rougon Macquart clan, beginning with Adelaide Fouque and the vile Rougon, and took rll the branches seriatim

The first of the series was La Fortune des Rougon a book of a distinctly political bent, and the next was La Curee a terrible production, in which Zola taking the vicious life of Paris as his theme almost anticipated the horrors of Nana. Then came Le Ventre de Paris and in 1874, La Faute de l'Abbe Mouret, a tale which though disfigured by much needless realism nevertheless almost reconciles one to Zola by reason of its beauty and poetry. After L'Abbe Mouret came Son Excellence Eugene rougon in which Zola is said to have made a bitter attack on M. Rober and next in Order "L'Assmmoir" made its appearance. This was the book that made Zota's fortune. The author, like Macaulay, awoke one morning to find himself famous. "L'Assommoir" was an unqualified, almost an unexampled, success, and Zola drew enormous sums from its sale. It is said that the success of "L'Assommoir" decided Zola upon sticking to realism. He had cherished grave doubts beforehand as to whether realism could ever be made to pay, but "L'Assommoir" once for all enabled him to make up his mind. He had found his public, and his public had found him at last. There was a taste abroad for strong meat. There existed a public which had delighted in grossness and revelled in the dark things of life. "L'Assommoir" was Zola's first really Zoleasque book. It was followed by "Une Page d'Amour," in 1878, and two years later Zola published his masterpiece "Nana." The objectionable qualities of this book must not blind us to its merits. There are bits of discription in it which, perhaps, only Zola himself could surpass, and as a presentation of a certain phase of life there is nothing in literature to equal it. One would not necessarily be a casuitt if one were to declare "Nana" to be a moral book, in the sense that it deters and warns. Zola himself would not thank us for calling "Nana" a moral, his theory being that the novelist is merely an historian of facts, and should include as little to virtue as to vice. Since 1880 Zola has laboured steadily at his Rangon Macquart series. As he grows older he grows more shocking on "La Terre" is a book for which even an out-and-out realist would find it difficult to frame an apology

Zola was a short, stout man, with a fat, heavy face, and dark eyes bidden under overhanging brows. The lines of his face were sensual and gross, and suggest, that he bit upon his right vocation when he took to the nasty work of Naturalism. But one might read in his face also the strong, dogged will power which held him up in his years of struggle, and enabled him, the clerk at Hachette's, to conquer a first place in the ranks of literary men—his employers' customers. Zola loves comfort and a good dinner. He was essentially "a bourgeois" and proud of it, looking down contemptuously, as he did, upon the silly Bohemianism which Parisian men of letter so much affect. Zola would not wear his hair long like Daudet, for the wealth of Venice, and could not see why genius should not visit the barbers and wear a po-that.

He was a saddened gloomy man. He cared very little for a society and only on rare occasions visited Paris. One of his biographeres accounts for his gloom and partial misanthropy by his studies in misery and depravity. There was doubtless a great deal of truth in this. A man's mind and character are necessarily coloured by his studies and certainly Zola's studies have not been of a pleasant or cheering kind. He had a very low opinion of his friends and acquaintances and indeed of the whole human race. Zola was an atheist and as regards his fellows a pessimist. Man is a beast, he said, and is daily growing more brutish and more beastly. We are unutterably corrupt and are slowly sinking in to deeper and yet deeper corruption. The civilisation on which we pride ourselves we make the instrument of our degradation.

Apart from his work as a Novelist Zola came prominently before the public by his spirited advocacy of the cause of the unfortunate Dreyfus and it was mainly because of his efforts that Dreyfus was brought back from captivity. His latest works are the Series Les Trois billes comprising Lourdes 189[illegible] (English 1894); Rome 1896 (English 1896) Paris 1898 (English 1898) and a series entitled Les Quatres Evangiles, comprising Fecondetie 1899, Travail, and the Monomaniac (English 1901).

Zola leaves a widow but no children. He lived quietly, but spent large sums upon his hobby of collecting curios. In his mansion in Paris and at his chateau on the outskirts of the little village of Medan there was a wonderful medley of magnificent, beautiful, strange, and fantastic things. The house was lighted by gas which he manufactured himself.

Zola had an ambition to be elected a member of the French Academy but he was several times refused admission. The French Government, however, created him first a Knight, then an officer of the Legion of Honour; the Society des Gens de Lettres also elected him president of their committee.

AN ESTIMATE OF ZOLA.

A critic writing some years ago observed:—At fifty M. Zola is even more notorious than famous, and it may truly be said of him that he has worked for notariety as others are content to work for fame. All his life long he has been in opposition, and all his life long he has been thrusting forward wherever noise was noisiest and not to be conspicuous was merely impossible In him a literary talent of uncommon vigour and excellence and a lyric faculty as intense and fervent as has been developed in France since Musset are complicated with an enormous assurance, an irreverance canine in quality and unsurpassable in degree, an almost superhuman incapacity to see more than one thing at a time, which have made his name a byword in art and his books one of the most unpleasant and at the same time one of the least deniable facts in literature. By the greatest contradiction in terms he calls himself a scientific artist: but he is really a lyrist in prose—a lyrist with his nose to the ground and a bitter and determined preference of the pigsty to the ether. He believes himself a disciple of Cloude Benard, and he is simply a man with an irresistible bias towards the manipulation of a certain order of facts and a passion for the study of a certain set of phenomena. He sets himself down 'naturalist,' and he would fain have you believe that nothing is normal but the abominable, that nothing is human, that is not bestial and obscene. The result of all which fatuousness—for he is nothing if not absolutely fatuous—is that Zolaism and Sadism are in some sort convertible terms. Sainte-Beuve detected the Sadic note in Eugene Sue; and Sainte-Beuve, with his exquisite delicacy of touch, his incomparable insight into cause and effect, his wonderful sense for the pathology of literature—Sainte-Beuve, in a word, who is very much more nearly the analogue of Claude Bernard than the author of l'Assommoir and la Terre—Sainte Beuve, we say, was not deceived. On the contrary he discerned in le Juif Errant and les Mysteres de Paris the presence of an element which was presently to become the master quality of French literature. It was of the union of the twin devils Cruelty and Luxury that were born the inventions of Eugene Sue; and that same unnatural conjunction it is which since his time has filled the world with the strange and hideous dreams of Flaubert and Baudelaire and the monstrous fancies of MM. Zola and de Maupassant. Like the original Author of Evil—the Marquis, not his Master—M. Zola is himself a meridional: he has that strain of excessiveness, that humour of enormity, that instinct of the gigantic and the abnormal which—M. Daudet tells you—are racial characteristics. They found, he says, a complete expression in Napoleon; and if the bent of M. Zola's mind had been the opposite of what it is, they would have made him an evangelist of purity run mad, and driven him forth into a wilderness of preposterous and inhuman virtue. The contingency is too strange and startling—('too anti-factual,' as the jargoneer would put it)—to realise. But it might as well have occurred as not, and as well as not M. Zola discoursing of the cardinal virtues might have been exactly as naturalist as M. Zola expatiating on the seven deadly sins is naturalist. Not any more and not any less; but ecstatic, as extravagant, as gross and peculiar and uncommon on the side of decency as he is uncommon, peculiar, gross, extravagant, and ecstatic to the opposite purpose and in the opposite extreme.

It is said that he once attired a heroine—a Parisienne of the most xquisite type and the rarest distinction—in a muslin skirt and a black velvet jacket, and that he did so because he thought that thus and not otherwise do fashion's queans apparel themselvel for the ball. The charge is probably false, but that it was possible is enough to show in how little esteem his 'realism'—his grip upon life and fact—is held. Worse and more damning still, a number of his admirers, engaged like himself in making French literature the wonder and derision of the world, came forward and protested publicly against his method of 'getting up' his materials. The pathologist, they said, the true disciple of Claude Bernard, would only deal with the results of prolonged and intimate research: he wouldeschew the outcome of divination as the work of that Anti-Scientific Spirit which is modern de Devil; and they for their part decline to accept as serious contributions to the sum of human knowledge a set of documents obviously based on as it were a bowing aquaintance with the truth, even as they refused to consider good topography and seriey of sketches of secenry which any one could see with half an eye had been studied through the windws of a railway carriage going at express speed. The work which called forth this remonstrance—(to do him justice, M. Zola treated the whole thing with the utmost insolence of contempt)—was la Terre. which is probably the fithiest, as assuredly it is the dullest and the least readable, of all the Rangon-Macquart cycle, and which is in some sort the most violent and the most sordid libel up on France and the French that any Frenchman has so far deemed it patriotic to produce. What is more to the purpose in that it is very bad Zola indeed. In his way the man is an artist. His book—it has been well and acutely that are short stories gone wrong. For a hundred pages or so he has a trick of being as clever, as strong, as moving—almost—as in la Defense du Moulin, which is simply a little mas terpiece; and thereafter his interest exhausted, the artist dead, the pedant in full flourish, the meridional exulting in his racial characteristics—thereafter is only the material of notoriousness, the stuff that sets the groundings gaping while it makes the judicious grieve. There is nothing much better in modern French, for instance, than the beginning of l'uvre; for there is all the magic of Paris, as Paris seems to him that is young and candid, and has given himself to art, and falls in with love by the wayside, and is happy as only the enamoured artist can be. And the rest of the thing is merely the pedant—the pedant raging stupid and shameless and free: till there comes that curious crisis, the scene between Claude and his wife, and the gorge of the reader heaves for private and peculiar reasons, and he cannot sufficiently denied the pretensions and the qualifications of a man so deaf and blind and dulled to the essentials of life and character as to deem this libel representative of either, while he cannot choose but sorrow over the artist who gave you those delightful first chapters and yet could decline—all in the name of art, or sifence, or scientific art, or some such balderdash on such a simple piece of Sadism as is here. M. Zola, indeed, is an artist bewildered by his ambitions and ruined by his methods. Claude Lantier's picture something naked in a boat on the Seine against a background of modern Paris—is the type of his own achievement. It is anachronistic in every sense: it is the conflict between lyrism and realism, between the fact and tho ideal, between the cerebral tendency and the artistic consciousness; it is the madness of the meridional in combat with the sanity of the man of letters; and the victory is with the powers of darkness. M. Zola, in other words, is a splendid yet a shameful failure. It is Lucifer, Star of the Morning, hucled from heaven and muzzling with ignoble and superb stupidity among the nameless and abominable litter into which he has been hurled.

Stupidity is the word. M. Zola, for all his talent and for all his aims, is essentially stupid. If he were not he would hardly talk of Shakespeare as he talks, and b ldly visit the 'Out, vils jelly' of Leari' unnatural daughter with the preposterous encomiums he finds for it. Or take his own Bouton-de-Rose, his idea of jovial and buxom farce, or his perversion of Voipone les Heritiers Rabourdin he calls it and ask yourself if work so gross, so dull, so inexpressibly and coarsely inept, could possibly have been done by other than a stupid man. More flagrant still, perhaps, is that fatiguing and revolting failure, his Therese Raquin, which could only have proceeded from a writer to whom the A B C of the dramatic convention is merely unintelligible: which as matter of fact did actually proceed from a dramatist presently to offer up his Nana to the public disguised in small-pox by means of an india-rubber mask, in the full conviction that that was 'realism,' emotion, the very essence and primordial material of drama. M. Zola, indeed, is a type of the democracy it is his pride to believe he represents. He is dead to the past and blind to the future; but he is greedy of change in the present, and he honestly—and stupidly—believes the imperfect, one sided, purely experimental work of which he is capable sufficient for everything. He is (that is to say) essentially a lyrist, and he believes himself a pupil of Claude Benard; he is nothing if not an idealist, and because he his filthy he believes himself in touch with Nature: he believes himself the heir and successor of Balzac, and he is really the last of Victor Hugo. Such are the delusions of democracy.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PROGRESS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, September 13.—The burghers in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony are contentedly resettling. Their chief anxiety appears to be to re-build their homesteads. Material and means of transport are, however, scarce and there is also a great need for breeding stock. The burghers are taking no interest in politics.

BOER PRISONERS AT ST. HELENA.

London, September 15.—The Boer prisoners at St. Helena are signing the oath of allegiance at the rate of 200 daily.

THE OUTBREAK OF GLANDERS.

It is estimated that it will require three years to extirpate the disease known as glanders from the horses and cattle of South Africa.

Every military horse camp in South Africa is said to be more or less affected.

DISARMAMENT OF NATIVES.

THE NATIVE TAX.

The "Morning Post" states that the disarmament of the natives in South Africa is proceeding quietly. According to the same journal a scheme is being arranged at Delagoa Bay for imposing a tax on the extra wives of natives in Portuguese territory, as is being done in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, the idea being to secure a uniform practice in this respect throughout South Africa.

The Portuguese Government have been induced to move in the matter by Lord Milner.

THE BOER GENERALS.

APPEAL TO IRRECONCILABLES.

London, September 15.—The Boer generals Botha, De-la-Rey, and De Wet are urging the irreconcilables to abstain from an anti-British propaganda, and are recommending a policy of reconciliation.

They are disinclined to enter upon a lecturing tour. Being unacquainted with European languages, they find it difficult to frame speeches with clearness.

Mr. Fischer and other members of Mr. Kruger's following, replying to these objections, quote the views of the French and German pro-Boer societies. According to these bodies the general's mere visit to European countries without speech-making will not suffice to raise money.

Mr. Reitz, on the 25th instant, will start on a lecturing tour in America, partly for his own maintenance and partly for the purpose of raising money for the impoverished burghers.

LORD LONDONDERRY AND THE BOER GENERALS.

A ciclists' church parade was held yesterday at Wyndward Park, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry, in aid of the Soldiers' Help Society.

Lord Londonderry addressing the cyclists after the parade, regretted that instead of extending their practical sympathy to the disabled, sick and unemployed soldiers, there were some people who had cheered the Boer Generals, who were mainly responsible for the prolongation of the war. He hoped the country would remember its duty. It would be a disgrace if unhappiness and discomfort were allowed to come to those who had nobly fought and bled for us.

THE GERMAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

70,000 TROOPS ENGAGED.

HET KAISER'S VICTORY.

London, September 13.—The German Army manœuvres concluded with a sham fight in the open The engagement was a brilliant one, in which 70,000 troops participated. The Kaiser, commanding a vast body of cavalry outflanked and overwhelmed the invaders, himself leading a furious charge. English critics of the manœuvres consider the German infantry a splendid force, and superior either to the cavalry or artillery.

THE TROUBLE IN HAYTI.

A REBEL LEADER EXECUTED.

London, September 14.—General Chicoyt, a Haytian revolutionary, has been executed at Port-au-Prince, the capital of the republic.

General Firman, the leader of the revolt, has issued a violent proclamation, in which he accuses the Government of Hayti of instigating Germany to destroy the rebel gunboat Crete-a-Pierrott. Anti-German placards are posted at Gonaives, and at St. Mark, on the west coast of Hayti.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IN THE UNITED STATES.

London, September 15.—The Republican conventions of eleven States of America have decided to nominate President Roosevelt as the Republican candidate at the next presidential election. "Boss" Platt overruled the New York Convention.

THE FRENCH NAVAL MANŒUVRES

EXPERIMENTS WITH SUBMARINES.

London, September 13.—During the French Naval manœuvres off Cherbourg, the submarine torpedo boats exhibited extraordinary skill in out manœuvring battleships.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

SEPT. 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St, Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

The telegraph administration of the Portuguese Colonies, notifies that private telegrams in code or cipher will be accepted and tdelivered at Loanda and Benguela (West Africa) if senders and addresses deposit their books with the authorities at those places.

From first proximo reduced rates for telegrams to and from the troops in South Africa and China will cease. The instructions on yellow slip at beginning of guide note c on page sixtynine and the rates given for field force South Africa on page seventynine should be cancelled.

Anglo American cable Company announce that daily sailing packet service has been established to forward telegrams from St Lucia to Martinique

Line Saigon Bangkok working slowly.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 30th September 1902.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	..
Teheran	30	2	40 p.m.	...	25
Suez	30	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th Sept., 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	33	0	1
" Karachi	...	23	0	2
" Madras	...	20	0	7

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

THE GALLERY AT MILAN.

THE WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE MORALITY OF THE DRAMA.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

VISITORS to the famous Gallery at Milan, writes a travelling correspondent, will scarcely recognise the old Brera. Everything seems to be changed, and certainly everything seems to be systematised. It used to be a most unsatisfactory gallery for arrangement. You came on your favourites, but you never knew where to find them. The present Director has introduced order. His arrangement is, in a way, chronological, while, at the same time, he has recognised the claims of a "Tribuna" or "Salon Carre." As you enter the Gallery the long corridor is devoted to frescoes of Luini, some in his earlier manner and some belonging to his later period. Luini, as it were, receives the visitor, and the Lombard School is personified by its most popular, if not by its most eminent, master. Then we pass to the Primitives, to Foppa, to Borgognone, to Lanino. Unfortunately the Director of the Brera is peculiarly proud of the examples of the Venetian School in which the gallery is certainly rich, and so there is a break in continuity, and four rooms are consecutively hung with Cima, Carpaccio, Montagna, and Mansueti. One of the most interesting rooms—as it is one of the most unexpected—is devoted to portraits by Lotto. At last we reach the Tribuna, and here we find that painters, like prophets, have little honour in their own country. One would look for that exquisite head of Christ by Lionardo, for the famous virgin with the lattice-work background by Luini, and for the beautiful Virgin and Child of the Brera by the same master. The lovely Lionardo—lovely, even though its authenticity is disputable—hangs in a further room, of which it is not even the centre, while the "Tribuna" is devoted to three painters, Bellini, Mantegna, Crivelli, all three represented by works of exceptional merit. But the Brera, notwithstanding this partiality of its Director for the Venetians, is really a gallery for study. Here we see not merely the great masters of the Lombard School, but the lesser lights, and even the pupils. It is true that the famous Raphael is in a room to itself. The distinction was inevitable. And the room is in its right place in chronological sequence. But, to the student or art writer, more interesting is such a room as No. XXI., hung with frescoes of Bramante, recently acquired, the walls and their lighting reproducing the very effect of the apartment which these frescoes were painted to decorate. In a word the Brera shows in its arrangement sympathy and intelligence, with happily a complete absence of that heartlessness which characterises the hanging of our own Gallery in Trafalgar Square.

The Worcester Musical Festival opened under the most pleasant conditions possible at this season of the year, the sun shining brilliantly upon the flags and banners with which Worcester is lavishly bedecked. The prospects for the Festival are exceedingly favourable. The indispensable "Messiah" and "Elijah," of course, never fail to draw, but the demand for tickets this year also shows a growing interest in unfamiliar works, which augurs well for financial as well as artistic success. Indeed, Dr. Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" has created a record, every ticket being sold. The festival opened with the National Anthem, as arranged by Dr. Elgar, the solo being taken by Madame Albani. Then followed the "Elijah." Madame Albani, who was in good voice, undertook the whole of the soprano solos; Miss Ada Crossley was responsible for the principal contralto music, and was heard to advantage in "O Rest in the Lord"; Mr. Andrew Black undertook the role of the prophet, singing with refinement and true devotional expression; while the tenor solos fell to Mr. William Green, and in the concerted music Madame Sobrino, Mrs. Glover Eaton, Miss Muriel Foster, Messrs. Mann, Dyson, and G. Smith, of Worcester Cathedral, took part. The chorus, when once they had settled down to work, sang well, and the morning's performance demonstrated the complete ability of the three choirs to discard extraneous aid. After the morning performance came one of those pleasant social functions which add so much to the enjoyment of a musical festival. This was the presentation of the civic wedding gift to Earl and Countess Beauchamp. The presentation was made at the Guildhall, where the Mayor daily dispenses hospitality, and it consisted of a handsome Royal Worcester dinner service.

The evening programme in the Cathedral was a long one, but there was only one novelty. The general scheme included Mr. Percy Pitt's Coronation March, that portion beginning "The King shall rejoice" of the Coronation Anthem which Handel wrote for George II., Beethoven's Symphony in C minor, and Mr. Hugh Blair's new short oratorio entitled "The Song of Deborah and Barak." It was at one time feared that this work could not be included in the Festival programmes, but the representations of the chorus happily prevailed, and they willingly gave their time to extra rehearsals, with the result that the oratorio and its performance created a very favourable impression. The work was specially composed for this Festival to words chosen by the composer mostly from the revised version of the 5th chapter of Judges. This, it will be recollected, is the Song of Triumph following the victory of Kishon, and the death of Sisera by the avenging hand of Jael. It is partly in narrative and recitative, but the characters of the two singers are kept distinct, the music of Deborah being sung by a soprano, and that of Barak by a baritone, respectively Madame Sobrino and Mr. Lane Wilson. The chorus take part in most of the numbers, often only answering the voices of the soloists; but at the lines, "Lord, when Thou wentest out of Seir" there is a more elaborate chorus, opening in march-like rhythm, and subsequently, at the words, "The earth trembled, the heavens dropped," becoming more dramatic. At the end of the first part there is also a rather elaborate chorus, with a short fugue, led off by the tenors at the words, "They shall rehearse the righteous acts of the Lord." The second part of the oratorio opens with the call to Deborah, the words "Awake, awake; arise, arise," reiterated by the chorus, having a very fine effect. There is a more massive chorus at the description of the battle of the Kings; while the narrative of the tragic surprise awaiting the mother of Sisera, allotted to the two soloists, supported by the female voices of the orchestra, affords a suitable contrast to the final and massive double chorus, which, as the two soloists likewise join, gives us a capital example of ten-part vocal writing. The attendance in the morning numbered 2,535, and £130 was collected for the charity.

Mr. Pinero and Sir Edward Russell have been carrying on a spirited correspondence in the columns of the "Times" for the last few days upon the question of the morality of Mr. Pinero's play, "The Gay Lord Quex." Sir Edward Russell, in a paper on "The Drama Laws," read before the Institute of Journalists, had pleaded that the attitude alike of dramatists, critics, and playgoers towards a play should be that which could be conveyed in Disraeli's phrase, "on the side of the angels." He goes on: One might be so—yes, and even the author might be so—even in a play the atmosphere of which was that of a sink of frivolous and mercenary sensuality. But there was no such possibility when moral feeling was contravened by callous enjoyment of coarse sin. One could not be on the side of the angels if one enjoyed con amore the hard vileness of Lord Quex—or even the play in which the roue bero dominated; for the vice of him and of it was that in "The Gay Lord Quex" there was no inner well of pure susceptibility, no desire or preference of what is chaste, no suggestion of any feeling for the right side in life and conduct. The condemnation of stage morals had in all cases to be very careful, and not to be Utopian or absurd; but surely it might safely be said that play of which what he had said of "The Gay Lord Quex" was true, ought to be condemned by the Press. Mr. Pinero replied with a challenge to Sir Edward Russell to prove his case against the character and the play by extracts, and claimed for his play that "it seeks to depict men and women as they are—not wholly virtuous nor wholly evil." Sir Edward—perhaps not unreasonably, as individual extracts are perhaps the worst possible indication of the spirit of a work of art—did not take up the challenge but he further explains his position by saying that "frailty might even be exhibited with humour, but not with sympathy, or even with an apparent acceptance," and that if a play is non-moral (not immoral) it ought to be condemned. The remainder of the correspondence, which consits of a wordy warfare in which neither side seems to have very much the benefit of the other, is of little general interest. Certainly, Sir Edward Russell would find it hard to maintain that neither the character of Quex nor the play contain any "suggestion of any feeling for the right side in life and conduct." But the question of the immorality or otherwise of the play itself, and the attitude of its author and its judge suggest some reflections on the wider question of art criticism.

In the first place, to speak of immoral art is to speak of a quality in a work of art which has the least possible bearing upon its artistic value, strictly considered. It is a confusion, if not a direct contradiction in terms. One might as well speak of an immoral printing machine. The influence of the work which the printing machine produced might be immoral, as might the work of the artist, and it might be to the public good that both should be destroyed. But that would not make it bad printing or bad art. The function of art is to give pleasure, to entertain, and it is good or bad art according as it succeeds or fails in giving pleasure. The pleasure may be noble or ignoble, as it may be subtle or obvious. It may aim high or low, but it succeeds or fails in so far as it gives or does not give the pleasure which is its intention to supply. It is not strictly as a work of art, then, that "The Gay Lord Quex" can be condemned. If it is so ugly that it does not give pleasure, or so uninteresting that it does not give pleasure, then only it is bad art. There remains its moral influence, which is an accidental rather than an essential quality in a work of art. It is possible to conceive good art which has a bad moral influence, and very easy to conceive good art which has no moral influence at all, good or bad. And the moral influence of a work of art has this difference from the art itself, that it is created almost as much by the audience as by the artist. One can conceive an audience to whom "Romeo and Juliet" in some of its scenes would be distinctly an immoral play, and yet to whom it would give pleasure as a work of art. In considering, therefore, the moral influence of The Gay Lord Quex, Zaza, or "La dame aux camelias," one must discover (a) the intention of the author and the spirit in which he wrote, and (b) the intention of the audience and the spirit in which they applaud. Does the author describe immorality in order to make it interesting merely because it is forbidden fruit, or in order to show a nobility, a generosity, or even nothing more than a geniality, which exists in the midst of immoral life in spite of its immorality? This can, of course, only be finally decided in the author's conscience although the intelligent observer can generally make a pretty shrewd guess. And as by this severe standard any joke or any situation which is funny merely because it is risque must be condemned it is difficult to see where the author of "The Gay Lord Quex" can come out entirely unscathed. But a play may have an immoral influence, although the author be perfectly innocent, if only the audience take pleasure merely for its own sake in the immorality which it describes. Is such a play, because it has an immoral influence, immoral? And where, in such a classification, would come a play like The Sign of the Cross"?

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELEEF MEASURE.

The was rain in all the affected dsstaicts and Native States, in the Bombay Presidence for week indirg 20th September The fall ranged from 1 to 12 inches in Gujarat, Sholapur, Bijapur, Rewa Kantha, in ten talukas of Poona nine of Ahmednagar seven of Nasik there of Palaapur and Miraj Junior two of Belgaum one of Janakhandi and Sadgli and parts of Kathiawar; elsewhere it was below an inch. The prices of food-grains rose in Mauj Kantha; elsewhere thoy fell or were stationary.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended The result is a decrease of 9,231 persons relieved as compared with the numbers for the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.	Decrease.
Workers	85,503	68,011	....	17,499
Dependants	17,414	15,612	....	1,802
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	116,387	126,450	10,003	.....
Total	219,304	2,10073	....	Net 9,231

The numbers on relief works, fluctuating depend ants have varied as follows:—

Increase.		Decrease	
Poona	536	Ahmedabad	14,917
		Punch Mahals	2,249
Ahmednagar	407	Kaira	1'858
		Bijapur	1,469
Sholapur	407	Poona	195
Belgaum			

The numbers it receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased in Khandesh by 10,256, in Belgaum by 249 in Ahmednagar by 120, in Nasik by 69, and in Surat by 10; while they have increased in Ahmedabad (11,309). Panch Mahals (7s059), Poona (1,793), Sholapur (249), Cijapur (215), and Kaira (194). Eight large works in Ahmedabad, two in Kaira and one in the Phuch Mahals were closed.

The number of persons in receipt of relief throughout India during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	102325	116433	218758
Punjab	...	1451	1451
Central Provinces	...	214	214
Ajmer-Meewara	16550	2595	19145
Total British Provinces	118275	120693	230668
Native States.			
Rajputana States	3723	4098	7821
Central India States	213	1544	1 57
Baroda	13138	12356	25494
Bombay Native States	19798	11653	31451
Total Native States	36873	29651	66523
Grand Total	155847	150344	306191

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase (+) decrease (—).
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	82561	126683	209219	— 9509
Punjab	...	1433	1433	+ 2
Central Provinces	...	193	195	— 19
Ajmer-Merwara	13655	2273	15928	— 3317
Total British Provinces	96216	130609	226825	— 12843
Native States.				
Rajputana States	1135	2707	3842	— 3979
Central India States	...	1222	12 2	— 535
Baroda	12645	11816	24461	— 1033
Bombay Native States	20254	10347	30601	— 950
Total Native States	34034	26092	60126	— 6397
Grand Total	130150	156701	286951	— 19240

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE annual St. Mary's College athletic sports were resumed yesterday afternoon in the college play grounds when the rest of events in the programme were completely gone through.

Following are the results:—

Flat Races—300 yards). Siniors:—(1) C Hurst, (2) E Hagan.

Flait Races—(250 yards)! Juniors—A:—(1) K Walker (2) H Collies.

Flait Races—(200 yards), Juniors—A—(1) A Foley (2) E Perry.

Siamese Twins—Ex students: W Dickson and Singleton.

Top Jamp—Siniors:—E Hogan

Flat Races—(100yards)—

uniors—A:—(1) A. Duffy, (2) H Hurst.

That Races—(150 yards)—Seniors:—(1) C. Green (2) P. Clarry.

Obstacte Race—Juniors—B:—(1) Garthwaite, (2) P. Clarry, (3) O. Reilly, (4) W. Spiers, (5) F. Carilo.

Sack Race—Juniors—A:—(1) Garthwaite (2) I Meiean, (3) W. Sofers, (4) C. Murray, (5) A. Rozanna.

Flat Races—(150 yards)—Day Scholars:—W. Miller.

Flat Races—(100 yards)—Day Scholars:—S. Moses.

One gold watch and three silver cups will be presented to the students who get the highest number of marks The play ground was illuminated after the sports which were followed by a band concert.

THE BIOGRAPH IN BOMBAY.

ENTERTAINMENT AT T E NOVELTY THEATRE.

PHILOLOGICAL inventiveness has never been strained so much as in the search after a name for the living picture machine and some of the abortions of this unequal struggle have been worse than the weird and knotty horrors which Penkerton produced in his efforts to popularise the hebdomadal picnics immortalised by Stevenson in the "Wrecker. There have been Cinematoscopes and Cinematographs. Some have condescended to christen their invention the Vi-o-scope and have not even been appalled by the terrors of the Vi-o-graph. And Bioscopes there have been without number. One can pardon then the oft repeated assertion of the owners of the Original Biograph that their instrument is in no way connected with those of these students of permutations and combinations.

The exhibition given last evening at the Novelty Theatre by the American Biograph, which for so long has delighted sightseers at the Palace Theatre, London, more than justified all that has been said in its favour. And it was not so much the merit of the pictures which were displayed as of the instrument itself which secured the enjoyment of those who were fortunate enough to be present. There was little of that flickering which has been so objectionable in many of the "living pictures" which have been seen in Bombay previously. The pictures were steady and distinct and one could witness the passage of His Majesty's State Coach on the way to Westminster Abbey as clearly as it would have been possible on Coronation Day at any point along the route of the procession. Those who have taken an interest too in the doings of the troops of India during the Coronation ceremonials found plenty to wax enthusiastic over in the beautiful picture of the Review of the Troops by Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and the Prince of Wales. The review of the Colonial troops also made a capital picture, and one of the successes of the evening was the Panorama on the Naval Review. Apart from these pictures which have an immediate and historical interest there were plenty of others which were rugely appreciated. One of the most notable was the picture of the Derby, the applause which greeted Ardpatrick's victory being equal in enthusiasm at any rate to that which signalised his real performance on the Epsom course. The Bull Fight in Madrid was also an interesting picture, and there were others too numerous to mention which met with just as much appreciation. There was a capital attendance and the performance could not have been more succesful.

THE "PIANOTIST" AND "AEO IAN" RECITAL IN BOMBAY.

LAST evening in Messrs. Soundy and Co's. showrooms a pleasing little musical recital was given its interest being considerably heightened by the novelty which attached to it. A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen were given an opportunity of hearing a recital of music performed for the main part without a living instrumentalist a statement which would appear to savour of the impossible if it were not explained that the performers were the "Pianotist" and the "Aeolian." A select little programme of music was provided and the capabilities of the two instruments were thoroughly explained and displayed. By means of the "Pianotist," which is a very superior adaptation indeed of the mechanical piano-player several capital pianoforte selections were given. The "Polka de Concert" (Bartels) and a pretty little setting of the "Honeysuckle and the Bee" being greatly enjoyed. The "Aeolian" which in many respects is like the "Pianotist" and differs from it in that it is used with the harmonium and organ instead of the piano, performed Gounod's well known "Ave Maria," and Sapper's "Poet and Peasant." All of the selections were executed in excellent taste, gradations of tone being as correctly marked as with an intelligent performer. Violin and piano solos were also added to the programme. There is little doubt that in Bombay, where music is at a premium, the Pianotist and Æolian will find a ready sale.

A PATTIMAR WRECKED IN A CYCLONE.

THE British India Steamer Hanzada, Captain A. G. Abbott, which arrived here on Sunday from Calcutta via coast ports, brought from Tellichery fourteen of the crew belonging to the Pattimar Yeswanti which was wrecked on the 10th September between Malwan and Calicut. The Yeshwanti left Malwan bound for Calicut. During the voyage to the latter port she encountered a cyclone and foundered. Fortunately all the crew were saved. They have been sent to Bombay by the Customs authorities at Tellichery.

NOTES FROM DHARWAR.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

OUR Dharwar correspondent writes under date September 28:—Crops are withering away for want of rains. Price of grain is rising. Jowaree the staple food of the people is sold a little less than seven seers a rupee. Poor people are more anxious about their future state. It is true that there will be no famine but scarcity of food and water will be severely felt. Plague is making havoc in the town. Last week there were about 150 deaths due to plague and it is expected that the number will be increased in the next week. Most of the people have left their homes and gone to the sheds; still the percentage of death is very high. It was expected that the plague would disappear by the end of September but these expectations, I am sorry to state, have not been realised).

The members of the Reception Committee of the Provincial Conference are troubled to know what to do in case plague does not cease. They consulted the General Secretary of the Congress Committee in Bombay who, it appears, has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Conference here intimating that it is not safe to hold a conference in Dharwar where the death rate by plague is so high and that it would be shifted either to Poona or Sholapur. The local committee here had arranged the place where the conference was to be held, had collected subscriptions to the extent of twelve hundred rupees and they were confident of collecting the required sum within a couple of weeks. It was a matter of congratulation that our Collector had consented to place the Darbar Hall at the disposal of the Conference committee for the use of the delegates but as the people are not in a good mood and the prospects appear to be gloomy from different stand points, it was felt that it would not be right on the part to hold the Conference amidst such anxieties and put the delegates to inconvenience and unnecessary troubles. It is not necessary for me to state in detail what mischief the plague has done during the last two or three months in Dharwar but suffice it to say that it has left very few families without some sort of affliction and I must say the local committee has done a wise thing in getting the conference shifted from this awefully affected place.

There was a cricket match arranged on the 27th instant between the Sangli Club and the members of the European Gymkhana and the Sangli team won. The Honourable Rao Bahadur A. B. Desai, the Administrator of Sangli State takes a great deal of interest in athletic matters and the match was arranged at his instance. He was present here to witness the game.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

GUJARAT NOTES.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on September 29th, says:—

Ahmedabad cricketers visited Rajkot this month and got beaten. Neither station could put its best team into the field, but Rajkot won comfortably by eight wickets owing to better all round play. For Rajkot, Mr. Kincaid, I. C. S., and Shivlal made over 30, and for Ahmedabad, Mr. Rendall, I. C. S., made 19 and 19 not out. Shivlal and Shamdas bowled best for Rajkot, and Hills for Ahmedabad took several wickets.

At lawn tennis Messrs. Boyd and Waddington defeated Messrs. Rendall and Staddon with ease, and after a great and wonderful exhibition of ping pong Mr. Boyd triumphed over Mr. Milford.

On the second evening of the cricket match, Mr and Mrs. Quin entertained Rajkot and the visitors to dinner, and a very festive evening was the result. Ahmedabad hope that Rajkot will give them a chance of revenge in later on, perhaps in November.

Last Thursday Ahmedabad beat Sabarmati with ease and on Saturday they defeated Abu Road: previously they also defeated the Ahmedabad Parsis. In these matches Mr. Fossyth made large scores o-80 and 100, knocking the bowling all over the field. To-day the Sad a team are our opponents, and Col and Mrs. O'Donnell are amongst the visitors. A dance this evening is a sudden and very sporting development, and Messrs. White, Anderson, Batchelor and Vernon will be at home to the station at the Gymkhana Club.

The latest excitement has been a Gymkhana in which there were several events including a most exciting Coronation Handicap for all ponies and horses for a prize offered by Mr. White. Captain Staddon won this event after a ding dong finish with Captain Lough, who was beaten by a head. Messrs. Fossyth and Reynolds and Mrs. Mayne won the other events, the last being jumping for ponies.

The climate is now so plesent for Ahmedabad that that there is plenty going on, and with settled fine weather crop prospects are very good, except perhaps to the north, where there has been excessive rain and rats have appeared again. There are rumours of changes owing to improved conditions in the famine, and probably Mr. Emanuel will go to Satara and Mr. Allison to Godhra. It is possible there may be even further changes. Probably Messrs. Wood and Sinclair will soon leave Kaira, and Mr. Brown is posted as Assistant Collector, Surat. Mr. Doderet arrived last Friday and took over charge as Collector. Mrs. Doderet has come with him.

Mr. Lambert, D. S. P., has gone on a month's privilege leave and this reminds me that the famous Miana dacoits whom he captured with so much labour after being sentenced to some 15 or 20 years for offences in Dholka, were forwarded to the Baroda authorities to be tried for some offences in Petlad. When at Petlad, these desperadoes apparently overawed the Baroda police guard and broke away from custody, taking the police rifles with them. It is a matter for regret that accused of this calibre should have escaped, and one can only hope they will be secured again, though one doubts whether they will be easily found or easily captured alive.

Shooting prospects are so far very good. There are plenty of teal in Kharaghora and several couple of snipe have been shot near Viramgam. In another month there should be enough small game shooting to please every sportsman; meanwhile everybody is rejoicing in anticipation of the good sport in store for us.

Next week the Ahmedabad cricketers are to meet the local Parsis, but I hear that the latter are lacking assistance, and there should be some excellent cricket shown. Later on too the Ajmere team are due to play us here, and they will probably bring a good side. In the cooler weather playing and watching cricket are both very pleasant after the great heat of the previous month.

THE WORK OF B.-P.'S MENS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

PROMOTION BY MERIT.

Smartness, intelligence, tact, ability—these are the passports to promotion in "B-P's Police; the best man is bound to come out on top. What wonder everybody is keen to win up the slope? Over 9,000 officers of all grades have applied for commissions in this force, but the reply is a polite 'Not wanted.' The prizes are being kept for the men who are earning them by excellent service in the ranks. And these men are working like heroes to qualify. They stew at the Dutch language, attend classes in police duties drill untiringly, and behave like gentlemen.

The Dutch troopers are the keenest of the keen They form four whole troops in the Transvaal and about as many in the Orange River Colony, and each troop is made up equally of the old National Scouts, the men who helped Lord Kitchener to end the war, and of burghers who held out to the end and have now taken service with the Empire. They have sharp words to fling at each other, these two sections; but words don't hurt and old bitternesses are dying out in the universal rivalry.

The officers in command of divisions are: A (Western Transvaal), Colonel Edwards, late 5th Dragoon Guards and Imperial Light Horse; B (Northern Transvaal), Colonel Steele, late Canadian Police and Strathconas Horse C (Eastern Transvaal), Colonel Fair, late 21st Lancers E (Orange River Colony) Colonel Pilkington, late Western Autralians. There are in the four divisions twenty-five areas commanded by; Captains sixty-five wards commanded by lieutenants; 204 N. C. O. stations, and thirty small towns penned by the S. A. C. They are kept busy!

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, Captain F. N. Tillard, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Agnew Mr G V Vans
Anderson Mr and Mrs W P and child
Alexander Mr A
Anderson Maj and Mrs R F
Anderson Miss
Abercrombie Col A H
Abercrombie Mrs A W
Ambler Mr T C
Agnew Miss
Buckle Miss J D
Bond Mr C W
Beadson Mrs Grey
Bend Mrs C W
Benett Lieut W P
Braid Mrs A R
Brackenbury Mr
Burrows Miss
Boswell Mr E
Brown Capt
Baldwin Mr W J
Baldwin Mr W R
Binny Lieut A M
Bruidock Capt A F
Brown Capt W F D
Brigstoke Mrs
Beatson Maj F W
Bose Dr and Mrs J C
Bamber Lieut Col
Bamber Mrs and child
Borrodaile Maj
Bardswell Mr H R
Calman Mrs
Clark Miss E M
Capadia Mr B N
Crighton Mr C
Coode Mr F D D
Clarke Mr C A
Calvert Mr and Mrs H
Clay Mr and Mrs B
Colley Miss Davies
Cooley Lieut W
D Alessio Rev E S
Dolphin Mr P C
Dodington Capt L
Dickinson Col and Mrs
Davur Mr A F
Dobbie Capt and Mrs
Daviss Mr J P
Downing Mr J G
De Mello Mr O H
Dunn Mr J E
Deane Capt J H
Earnest Mrs and infant
Eden Mr and Mrs
Elkington Lieut
Fleming Mr B W
Folque Maj C W F
Fairweather Mr J
Forbes Mrs
Fanthorpe Mrs
Fowle Lieut Col J
Forster Mr B
Fowle Mrs
Gennary Rev and Mrs
Glen Mr A B
Glover Mr and Mrs
Gray Mr S H
Giles Mr H
Holliday Mr C O
Herbert Mr W A
Heather Mr A
Henry Miss J E
Hunt 2nd Lieut R N
Hennessey Mr J
Hart Genl Sir R C V C
Harrison Mr R T
Jacobs Mr J D
Jarrard Miss and child
Johnson Lieut J E Bliss
Jones Mr W
Khanas Mr B P
Kensington Mr A
Kirkhide Mr J S
Lake Mr and Mrs
Lardner Capt D S
Lake Mr J
Lacon Mr P
Luxmore Miss
Mills Miss
Mills Mr W H
Marshall Mr A H
Murphy Mrs
Mawbumey Mrs
Morris Mr J N
Martin Miss
Moberley Mr H
Moseley Mr N
Morton Mr A H
Macdonald Mr R J
Orr Lieut G M
Pullan Mr and Mrs W H
Price Mr W W
Phillips Mr B L
Phillips Mrs C L
Pigot Mr J L
Patterson Capt S O
Payne Miss
Paymaster Lieut B B
Purnell Mr F O
Reif B N
Rodieson Miss A
Bombulow Pearse Lieut A B
Rose Mr G P
Sharpie Mr P
Spence Mr L H
Scott Lieut Col J
Stavely Lieut A G
Sanders Mr E F
Stephen Mr
Sharp Mrs F L
Morris Mrs and 2 infants
Stubbs Miss
Sargant Miss V
Spring-Walker Capt, Mrs F and child
Smith Capt C A
Spencer Mr N
Sweeney Lieut Col
Standen Mrs
Taylor Mr F P
Taylor Mrs and infant
Thomson Mrs
Thompson Mrs Major
Taylor Mr G M
Vandergucht Mrs
Wickham 2nd Lieut M
Wannell 2nd Lieut G O
Ward Mr and Mrs T H
Watson Mr W
Watson Mr C C
Whittin Mr and Mrs H A E
Walmsley Mr W H
Waite Mrs
Wynne Mr F W
Young Miss H A

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIRDAR UMAR JAMAL EVIYANI.

THE BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

THE HON. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL heard at the High Court yesterday a suit brought by Cowasji Bomanji Bamanbeheran against Oosman Jamal Viyani and Hasan Umar Jamal, in which the plaintiff prayed that the deed of assignment of the stable business of the late Sirdar Umar Jamal by the second defendant to the first may be declared void, and that the same may be ordered to be delivered up and cancelled that the partnership between the plaintiff and the Sirdar may be wound up, and the monies due to plaintiff be paid to him out of the assets of the partnership; that pending the disposal of the suit, the defendants may be restrained from interfering with the management of the stable business, and that a receiver be appointed; that in case the assets of the partnership prove insufficient to pay to plaintiff the whole of the monies due to him, the defendants be ordered to make good the same to him, etc. The Hon Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs Bhalshanker, Kanga and Girdharlal appeared for the plaintiff and Mr Davar and Mr. Raike, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that Sirdar Umar Jamal Viyani had for many years carried on, in his own name, the business of the commission stables at Byculla. In May 1900 the Sirdar being in need of funds in connection with his business, and of a partner to attend to and manage the same offered to admit the plaintiff as a partner therein. The latter accepted the offer and it was agreed that the partnership should commence from 1st. September 1900 that plaintiff should contribute Rs. 30,000 as his proportion of the capital, and that his share should be four annas in the rupee. It was also agreed that plaintiff should undertake the management of the business forthwith, and pay to the Sirdar Rs. 20,000 on account of the sum of Rs. 30,000 which should in the meantime bear interest at 6 per cent per annum On the 13th May 900, plaintiff accordingly paid the sum of Rs. 20,000 to the Sirdar, for which he obtained a formal receipt, and undertook the management of the business under a power of attorney from the Sirdar. Plaintiff also drew interest on the said sum of Rs. 20,000 down to 31st August 1900. On the 20th August, plaintiff paid to the Sirdar Rs. 10,000 as the balance of his capital contribution, and obtained another formal receipt, and on the 1st September entered upon his regular duties as a partner, and continued so until the death of the Sirdar. In October 1900, the Sirdar caused a draft partnership agreement to be prepared, which he submitted to the plaintiff for approval. The latter approved of the draft, and the Sirdar caused a fair agreement to be prepared, but it was not signed as the Sirdar was in ill-health and was constantly absent from Bombay. Plaintiff having full confidence in him, did not press for the immediate execution of the agreement, and on the 4th July 1901, before it could be formally executed, the Sirdar died. Plaintiff continued for some time to carry on the business as the surviving member of the partnership until August 1901, when he gave up possession to the first defendant under the following circumstances. The defendants, the first of whom is a brother, and the second a son of the Sirdar, represented to plaintiff the Sirdar had left considerable liabilities, and that it had been arranged that the first defendant should undertake the payment of such liabilities, and should take over the stable business and work it himself as a trustee for the family of the Sirdar. The defendants begged of the plaintiff to co-operate with them in carrying out the arrangement, and promised that if plaintiff would make over the stable business to the first defendant, the latter would pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 30,000 together with interest at 3 per cent, and in addition thereto, such sum in lieu of his share in the profits of the business as two mutual friends might fix, such payment to be made immediately on the grant of administration to the Sirdar's estate being obtained. The first defendant was known to plaintiff as a person of wealth and respectability, and plaintiff having no suspicion as to "bona fides" of the representations, agreed to the terms and parted with possession of the business. Plaintiff subsequently agreed, on further representations made by the first defendant, to receive the amount due in three half yearly instalments. The second defendant obtained letters of administration to the estate of the Sirdar on 30th September 1901, but the plaintiff had received no payment on account of the monies owing to him, nor had the first defendant passed any writing to him in accordance with his promise. Plaintiff had recently come to know that the first defendant, on the 25th October 1901, secretly and fraudulently obtained from second defendant an assignment of the stable business and the properties connected therewith for Rs. 6,000, the same being credited against a debt of about a lakh and a half of rupees alleged to be owing to the first defendant by the second defendant as administrator of the Sirdar's estate. The first defendant, on the same date, obtained two other deeds from second defendant, namely a sale deed of the Sirdar's immoveable property at Chuckla for an alleged consideration of Rs. 15,000, and an assignment by way of mortgage of all the remainder of the moveable property of the Sirdar. Plaintiff immediately taxed the second defendant with fraud, but he declared that he did not know the contents of the documents which he was made to sign and in effect stated that he had himself been cheated and defrauded by the first defendant, whose only object was to secure for himself a preferential payment of his alleged claims against the Sirdar's estate.

The first defendant, in his written statement, said that, in addition to the stable business, the Sirdar also carried on business in arms and ammunition at Chuckla, and also a general commission agency business, and was at the time of his death the holder of several contracts and farms from Government. Defendant denied that that there was any contract of partnership concluded between the Sirdar and the plaintiff, and averred that the advances made by the plaintiff to the Sirdar were merely loans or deposits. The plaintiff never entered on his duties as a partner or acted as partner; and all acts done by him were done as mere assistant to the Sirdar. Defendant denied all the material allegations of the plaint as to what occurred after the Sirdar's death; and denied having ever made to plaintiff the alleged misrepresentations, etc.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY LIMITED.

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company Nos 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. O. Meyer presided. The directors' report is as under:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 30 June, 1902. The past season has been fairly satisfactory. The total number of bales pressed is 69,179, against 63 341 last season and 8 418 in 1899-1900, and the reverse from full-pressing is also higher than last year's. One of the company's Barsie presses has been removed to Basim since our last report and has worked for a portion of the season. The profit and loss account for the year shews a credit balance of Rs. 79 742-8-7 from which your directors have set aside Rs. 10,000 to depreciation fund, leaving a balance of Rs. 69,742-8-7 which they propose to apportion as follows:—Rs. 62,500 in payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12-8 per share, equal to 10 per cent, and Rs. 2,000 for bonuses to the staff, carrying forward the balance of Rs. 5,242-8-7 to next year's account. Mr. Sorabjee Rustamjee Bunshah retires from the Board by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30 June, 1902. Owing to increased competition in certain important pressing centres the company's revenue for full pressing this year is lower than last season's, although the number of bales pressed is larger. The company has also had to contend with a partial failure of the crop around Wadhwan, but the prospects of the coming season both in Kathiawar and all other districts where the company is interested are much better than last year's. The total number of bales pressed at the company's factories during the past season is 58,165, against 45,483 in 1900-01 and 4,444 in 1899-1900. The profit and loss account for the year shews a credit balance of Rs. 55,099-4-6 from which your directors have set a side Rs.8,000 to depreciation fund and to which they have transferred Rs. 5,000 from equalising dividend fund, making a total of Rs. 52,099-4-6 which they propose to apportion as follows:—Rs. 50,000 in payment of dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share, equal to 8 per cent, and Rs. 1,000 for bonuses to the staff, carrying forward the balance of Rs.1,099-4-6 to next year's account. Mr. P. A. Hormarjee retires from the Board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

The report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 12-8 per share was declared. Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Bunshah was re-elected a director and Messrs. Nesserwanjee Sorabji Jamsetjee and Manekshs Beramji Master were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman ended the proceedings.

THE NEW ISRAR COMPANY LIMITED.

The twenty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company Nos 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. O. Meyer occupied the chair. Following is the director's report:—

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. Messrs Nesserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji and Nesserwanji Sorabji Bunshah were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 250. A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman ended the meeting.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THUS the "West

WRITERS AND READERS.

We learn that Mr. Kruger's memoirs are to be issued in this country by Mr. Fisher Unwin. Not only so, but he has acquired them for publication in the English language elsewhere. This covers America, Greater Britain and India, and also the usual English edition for the Continent. The memoirs will make a book of about 100,000 words, and will appear here in two volumes.

The Poet Laureate has a new book—of prose, not verse—coming out with Messrs. Macmillan. It consists of essays and papers in the same vein as his "Garden that I love." They are knit together by the thread of a coaching tour through some of the prettiest and most storied parts of England. Haunts of Ancient Peace is the title of the book, which will have drawings by Mr. E. H. New.

Mr. George Meredith has written an introduction for a revised edition, which Mr. Brimley Johnson will publish shortly, of Lady Duff Gordon's Letters, from Egypt. One series of these appeared in 1865, attracting much attention; another series in 1875. Now both have been gathered into a single volume, and moreover, the lapse of time has made it possible for Lady Duff Gordon's letters to be given in full. There is a memoir by her daughter, Mrs. Janet Ross.

There does not seem to be any burning desire on the part of present-day readers for Hazlitt's Life of Napoleon. In issuing the new collected edition of the essayist and pugilist, Mr. Dent said he would add the Life of Napoleon in supplementary volumes if the public wanted it. His caution seems to have been wisdom, since he has not had a single response to this invitation. He sends us this information as bearing upon a remark by our reviewer that Napoleon's life had been left out of the edition, while that of Thomas Holcroft is included.

Mr. Aldis Wright is preparing an edition de luxe of the works of Edward FitzGerald. It will give all his verse and correspondence, the latter being arranged in chronological order. The aim, in a word, is to place at the disposal of FitzGerald's admirers a fine, definitive edition of his writings. His translation of Omar Khayyam is the crown of them, but his letters are excellently interesting. Mr. Aldis Wright is, it need hardly be added, his literary executor. The present edition will be in seven volumes at half a guinea net each. They will be sold by Messrs. Macmillan in sets only.

There should, bearing in mind some of the war controversies, be interesting reading in a book telling of two years with the Remount Commissions. It has been written by Mr. Harold Sessions, who served on three of the Remount Commissions—in Spain, the United States, and the Argentine. He crossed the Andes twice, and visited nearly every state in America west of the Mississippi. He deals with the whole question of remounts—from the agricultural, military, and national points of view—as his recent experiences have enabled him to study it. Messrs. Chapman promise the book.

We are getting during the autumn a volume of Biographical Sketches—This is its simple title—from Mr. Bryce. In many cases they will include personal memories of the men to whom they refer. Indeed, that is suggested by a list of these:—Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, J. R. Green, E. A. Freeman, T. H. Green, W. Robertson Smith, Lord Iddesleigh, Robert Lowe, C. S. Parnell, Lord Cairns, Sir George Jessel, Cardinal Manning, Archbishop Tait, Bishop Fraser, Dean Stanley, Lord Acton, Henry Sidgwick, and Anthony Trollope. The book, which is announced by Messrs. Macmillan, may eventually be followed by another from Mr. Bryce of a like character.

It was indicated here the other day that we might expect a popular edition, at three-and-sixpence, of Mr. Thomas Hardy's writings. Formal announcement of it will be made in the autumn list of his new publishers, Messrs. Macmillan. So much interest attaches to Mr. Hardy's books that it may be well to show the order in which they will appear in this edition:—Tess of the D'Urbervilles, Far from the Madding Crowd, The Mayor of Casterbridge, A Pair of Blue Eyes, Two on a Tower The Return of the Native, The Woodlanders, Jude the Obscure, The Trumpet-Major, The Hand of Ethelberta, A Laodicean, Desperate Remedies, Wessex Tales, Life's Little Ironies, A Group of Noble Dames, Under the Greenwood Tree, The Well Beloved, Wessex Poems, and other Verses, and Poems of the Past and the Present.

There are two original sketches by the late Sir Frank Lockwood in a book which Mr. John Murray is just bringing out. It is by Mr. Edward B. Kennedy, who says:—I venture to hope that the following account of some of my early colonial experiences may interest the British public, and also my old friends of those days. Mr. Kennedy went to Queensland in 1864, and this volume is a picture of the Colony then, when it was in the making, and in particular, an account of the famous native police. Years later he revisited Australia, and in New Zealand made the acquaintance of the Maoris, and a talk with Sir Frank Lockwood on this circumstance inspired the latter to a couple of sketches in his best style of humour.

We were able, about midsummer, to say that Mr. Morley's Life of Gladstone would not be finished in time for publication this year. That intimation is borne out by Messrs. Macmillan's announcements for the autumn, which do not include the Gladstone biography. Among the personal books which they do include are the following:—The Life of the Right Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, D. D, late Lord Bishop of Durham, by his son, the Rev. Arthur Westcott. The Life of Charlotte M. Yonge, by Miss Christabel R. Coleridge. The Life of Sir George Grove, by Mr. C. L. Graves. Miss Yonge's biographer wrote a book in collaboration with her, and from personal knowledge will be able to give an intimate picture of the novelist's quiet, beautiful life. The other two biographies will have the same quality—that of reminiscence.

There is to be an "edition de luxe" of John Ingle-sant's Mr. Kipling's Just So Stories for Little Children—the title reads thus—will appear on Oct. 1.—Cynthia is the title of Mr. Marion Crawford's new novel. It is a story of modern Rome.—Lavinia is a novel by Miss Rhoda Broughton which Messrs. Macmillan will publish this autumn.—Shorts Mr. S. H. E. Foxwell, who is entering the publishing world, will issue a novel by Mr. Thomas in Boston. It is entitled The Modern Christian, and is a story with a mystery in religion. Other books which Mr. Foxwell announces are by Mrs. Marjorie Williams, and Miss Edith King-Hall—Messrs. Harper have two novels appearing. One, The Wooing of Wistaria, is by Miss Oneta Watkins, who wrote A Japanese Nightingale. The other called Isaac of Babylon, is by an American writer, Mrs. Hervey Potter.

An India paper edition, in one volume, of Tennyson's poetry and dramas is announced by Messrs Macmillan.—The lectures by the late Lord Acton, which they are to publish, deal with the French Revolution and with general modern history. There will be two volumes.—Next week Messrs. Bell will publish a volume by Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower dealing with the life and work of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Among the illustrations there are a large number of reproductions of pictures which have never been photographed before.—Messrs. Kegan Paul will shortly publish a collected edition of the poems of the late Mr. Roden Noel. They have also nearly ready a new volume of poems by Lady Lindsay.—Mr. Phil May's pencil is as diverting as ever in his Summer Annual, which has for its contributions by Mr. J. E. Macmanus, Mr. Frank C. Bland Athol Forbes, and other bright writers, gathered together by the discerning editor, Mr. Harry Thompson.

Messrs. Methuen will shortly publish a volume of memories by Miss Elizabeth Banks in which that clever American journalist recounts her experiences on both sides of the Atlantic. Though Miss Banks has not yet reached the period of life when memories of the past become fondness, her experience has been varied and bowsand it is certain to be narrated with that freshness of observation and humorous observation that so often distinguishes the writing as well as the conversation of Americans. The title of the book will be The Autobiography of a Newspaper Girl, and though the biography covers a period of some twelve years the writer describes a career that includes work [illegible] wholesale grocer in a Western State of [illegible] position on the staff of a local newspaper in [illegible] neighborhood, the secretaryship to the [illegible] in Peru, a place as domestic servant [illegible] and journalistic life in London, in the [illegible] Miss Banks has come across numbers [illegible] and met with much racy experience well worth telling.

[illegible] still pursues the New York [illegible] sion of its English cablegrams. [illegible] be remembered," interpreted [illegible] of a town in India. It has [illegible] Gordon Spring, in resisting [illegible] alists for the suspension of [illegible] en driven into the arms of

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust: the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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THE SEVENTH PRIZE-DRAWING at Messrs. Ardeser's took place at 178, Dharamtolla Street, on Saturday last, at 6 P. M., when, as usual, a large crowd of interested spectators were present. The Drawing was conducted on the same rigid principles as the previous drawings, the tickets being sealed and locked on the previous evening and the key given in charge of one of the Committee. The result of the drawing is as follows: First prize, Rs. 1,000 fell to ticket No. 4383 held by Shamrao Balkrishna, of Sukrwar Peith Road, Poona; the second prize of Rs. 500 fell to ticket No. 2831 held by F. S. de Silva, of Gaiwadi, Thakordwar, Bombay; the remaining 521 prizes fell to holders of tickets all over the country.

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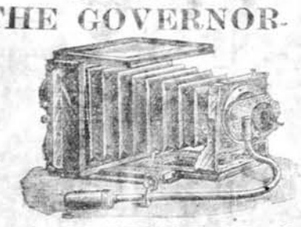

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THE BEST THAT ENGLAND CAN PRODUCE.

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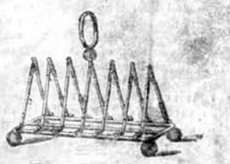

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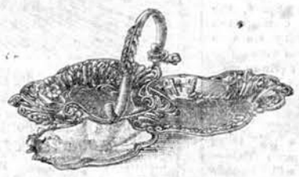

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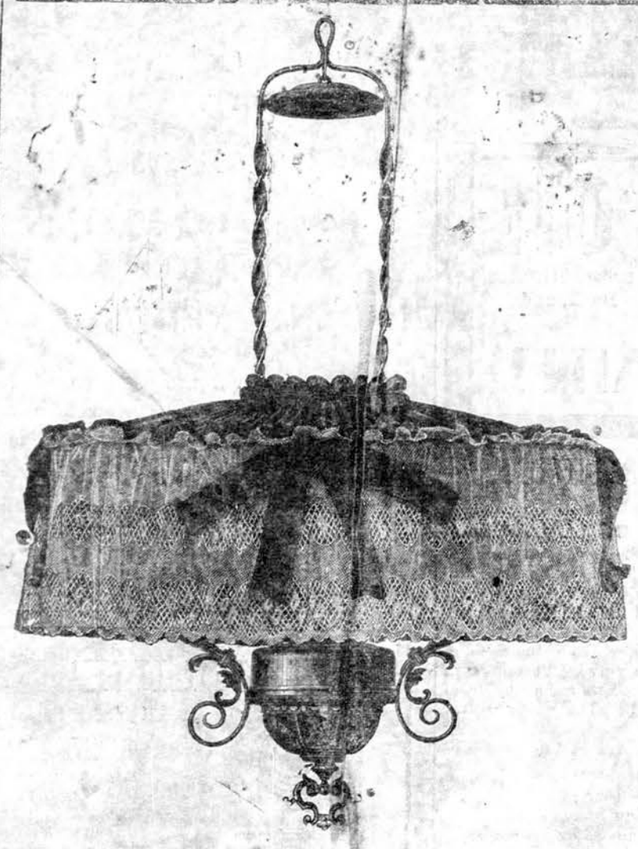

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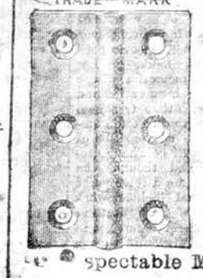

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